THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY NEVILLE B. CRAIG, NEAR THE SOUTH WEST CORNER OF THE DIAMOND——WEEKLY PAPER, TWO DOLLARS PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE——SEMI-WEEKLY PAPER, FOUR DOLLARS PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE——ADVERTISING ON REASONABLE TERMS.

VOLUME 48. FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 5, 1833. NUMBER 58.

New Stourbridge Glass Works.

J. ROBINSON & SON,

GRATEFUL for the very liberal patronage they have heretofore received, beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have considerably reduced the prices of their Glass.—They still continue to manufacture all kinds of

FLINT GLASS WARE,

AT THEIR OLD STAND,

No. 10, Corner of Ross and Second streets,

where all orders in their line will meet with immediate attention.

A large and general assortment will be kept constantly on hand. Orders can be filled at the shortest notice.

N. B. Terms will be found as low as at any other manufactory in the western country.

Pittsburgh, March 8.—tf.

Havanna Segars, English Walnuts, &c.

15,000 WHITING, Cansio, and Roque Segars, all celebrated brands;
10 bags English Walnuts;
5 cases Citron;
20 boxes Scotch Herring. For sale by
CASSAT, HUTCHISON & LEDLIE.
March 8—1m.

Bacon Hams, Lamp Oil, &c.

SUPERIOR BACON HAMS, for family use;
do. Winter strained OIL,—for sale by
CASSAT, HUTCHISON, & LEDLIE,
March 8, 1833.—1m.

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2 SEROONS S. F. Indigo;
150 bbls., No. 2 and 3, Mackerel;
50 do. Superfine Flour;
40 do. Tanners' Oil;
10 bags Havanna Coffee.
CASSAT, HUTCHISON & LEDLIE,
March 8, 1833.—1m.

FAMILY FLOUR,

CONSTANTLY kept for sale by
CASSAT, HUTCHISON & LEDLIE.
No. 8, Market street.
March 8, 1833.

5000 LBS. COTTON YARN, No. 5 *a* 10;
600 lbs. Candlewick;
Carded Cotton;
Carpet Yarn and Coverlet Yarn.
Sattinet Warps.
For sale by GEO. COCHRAN, of R'd.
January 29, 1833. No. 26 Wood street.

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality—also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by H. MAC SHANE.
march 22, 1831.—tf Front street.

THE Subscribers are now receiving from the Eastern Markets, and offer for sale

A large and well selected assortment of

GROCERIES,

To which they invite the attention of their friends.
Also, on hand, Five Tons Scorched Salts; 200 bushels Dried Apples.
DICKEY & CAROTHERS.
Dec. 21, 1832.—tf

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30 CASKS superior Sugar-house Molasses;
100 Missouri Hides;
10 quarter Casks Malaga Wine;
20 hhds. N. O. Sugar;
50 boxes smoked Herring;
100 do Cincinnati Soap;
Received by late arrivals, and for sale by
H. MAC SHANE.
Feb. 14—tf. 76 Front street.

China & Queensware.

PEPPARD & CALLAN, importers, No. 37 Wood street, are receiving, in addition to their spring stock, a very general assortment of NEW PATTERNS, of a superior quality of ware.
DINING and TEA SETS, mantel ornaments, with plain and Cut Glass, at moderate prices.
June 22, 1832.—tf

COOK'S REGISTER *and Lottery and Exchange Telegraph* is published semi-monthly, at one dollar per annum.

Contents—Bank Note Table of the Rates of Exchange at Pittsburgh; a copious description of the altered and counterfeit Bank Notes that are in circulation in the west; a list of Broken Banks; prices of Gold, Stocks, &c. Subscriptions received at GEORGE A. COOK'S Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh.
October 21, 1831.—tf

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP

THE Copartne ship heretofore existing between ALFRED COCHRAN & JAS. IRWIN, trading under the title of Cochran & Irwin, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by James Irwin.
ALFRED COCHRAN,
JAMES IRWIN.
Pittsburgh, Jan. 1, 1833. [Jan. 18—tf.]

FOR RENT,

A FIRST Rate Wagon Tavern Stand. Also for Rent, several Business Stands, situated in the most public parts of the city. For terms, inquire of DAVID GREER,
Jan. 15, 1833. *Lumber Merchant.*

LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish and lay the same, at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnished, at the shortest notice. JOHN SHERIFF.
Nov. 28, 1828.—tf.

NOTES AND GOLD.

EVERY description of Bank Note Paper discounted at reduced rates. The highest premium paid for Foreign and American GOLD.
Notes and Drafts collected: interest allowed on Special Deposits.
GEORGE A. COOK,
Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh.
Sept. 21, 1832.

Kentucky Segars and Tobacco.

RECEIVED, per Steamer Juniata, on consignment—564 boxes D. Spawlding and P. H. Baird's celebrated Kentucky SEGARS: and a few kegs Spawlding's Manufactured TOBACCO.
CASSAT, HUTCHISON & LEDLIE.
March 15—1mo.

Tanners' Scraps Wanted,

FOR which the cash will be paid on delivery at the subscriber's Drug Warehouse, corner of Sixth and Wood streets.
B. A. FAHNESTOCK.
March 15—3t

JUST received, per Steam Boat Navarino, and for sale by JAMES IRWIN, corner of Market and Water streets:
100 barrels of Molasses
ALSO, IN STORE,
5 tons Scorched Salts.
March 15, 1833—tf

NEW INVENTION.

Faber's Patent Clover Mill.

GEORGE FABER, of Chambersburgh, and Edward Faber, of the city of Pittsburgh, having obtained Letters Patent for a Machine for Hulling and Cleaning Clover Seed, White Caps and Smut from Wheat, &c., are now prepared to sell Machines, or Counties' and States' Rights to make, vend or use them. Persons feeling disposed to avail themselves of this useful invention, can see a Machine in operation, and obtain all necessary information concerning it, by applying at the Machine Card Manufactory of Geo. Faber & Sons, No. 116, Wood street, Pittsburgh, or to George Faber, Chambersburgh, Pa.

Mills constructed agreeably to this invention, may be worked by manual labor, and will hull without any injury to the seed. A Wind Mill may be attached to the Clover Mill, so that all kinds of grain may be cleaned.

Letters on the subject, addressed as above, will meet immediate attention.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 9, 1832.—tf.

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers.
W. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER,
Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829—tf. *Executors.*

A FEW Copies of the old Edition of the Dictionary of the Bible, published by Cramer & Spear—*Brown's Notes*, complete in two vols. For sale low, by M. P. O'HERN,
Franklin Head, Wood street.
Pittsburgh, Dec. 11, 1832.—6m.

DOMESTIC CLOTH HALL,

No. 72 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

HAMILTON STEWART,

MANUFACTURER OF

Linen and Cotton Goods,

WHICH he offers for sale at eastern manufacturers' prices, without any addition of carriage, at 3, 4, or 6 months acceptances.
N. B.—Five per cent. discount on all orders exceeding $100. march 19—tf.

TO LET,

THE Upper Rooms of the new house, at the corner of Fifth and Market streets, suitable for offices. Possession given on the 1st of April next. Apply to
H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co.
January 1—tf No. 42 Market street

FOR SALE.

THE interest of the late M. S. Mason in the Pennsylvania Rolling Mill, (being one third of the concern) is offered for sale on advantageous terms.

It is believed that the investment will prove a safe and profitable one. Terms of payment will be made easy. For further information, apply to
RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co., or
JAMES RIDDLE.
Dec. 25.—tf.

NEW DRUG STORE.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the public that they have opened a Drug Store, No. 42 Market street, second door below third, where they have just received a large and general assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dye-Stuffs, Window Glass, Perfumery, &c. which they offer for sale, Wholesale and Retail, on the most reasonable terms.
H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co.

☞ For sale, as above, Mons. Chabert, the celebrated French Fire King's Tapuyas Elixir, an instantaneous cure for the tooth ache.
April 13, 1832.—tf

FOR SALE—A number of Shares of Stock in the Navigation and Fire Insurance Company of Pittsburgh.
Apply to GEORGE A. COOK, Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. June 19.

Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash.

THE Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash effectually cleanses the teeth and mouth, speedily removes all canker or soreness; likewise, the smell or taste from the use of tobacco, and all that is offensive in the breath; in fine, it preserves the teeth and mouth, in all respects, in a clean and healthy condition. For sale at
H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co's
Drug Store, No 42, Market street.
July 31.

MILL AND CROSS-CUT SAWS.

THE Subscriber has the satisfaction to say to the public, and his friends, that he has connected with his other business, the manufactary of Mill and Cross Cut Saws; and can furnish supplies to merchants and others: he believes them to be equal to any ever used in the western country—the experience of the workmen employed, with the known good qualities of the steel, justifies him in warranting the article to any who may be disposed to patronize western industry.
Z. PACKARD.
Northern Liberties, Pittsburgh, } tf
December 9, 1831. }

The undersigned, agent for the Point Saw Mill, in Pittsburgh, takes pleasure in saying, that the Mill Saws, made by Z. Packard, and which are now in use, in his mill, are equal, if not superior, to any he has ever used.
ISAAC WICKERSHAM, Ag't.
Pittsburgh, Dec. 21, 1831.

THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Refer to M'KEE, CLARKE & Co. }
JAS. ADAMS, JR. & Co. } Pittsburgh.
HAMILTON STEWART, }

STORAGE & FORWARDING.—Thomas Anderson & Co. have extensive warehouses, and are prepared to Receive and Forward Merchandise, in any direction required
may 14, 1830.—tf.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO. of Wheeling.

THE Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Wheeling, incorporated by the Legislature of Virginia, is duly organised and prepared to take both Fire and Marine risks on the customary terms. Officers for the current year:

JAMES H. FORSYTH, *President.*

Moses W. Chapline,	George Dulty,
Marcus Wilson,	Henry Moore,
William Lambdin,	Thomas Hughes,
William B. Tyson,	Ebenezer Zane,

Directors.

M. Nelson, *Sec'y.* Jan. 17.—tf.

CITY AUCTION ROOM,

NO. 41 WOOD STREET,

Opposite the Pittsburgh Hotel.

P. M'KENNA, *Auctioneer*, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is now prepared, at the above establishment, to discharge the duties of his office, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage. ☞ Regular days of Public Sales, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 10, A. M. and 2, P. M.; and Evening Sales on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week.
Pittsburgh, November 5, 1830 tf.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

SUPPLIED WITH

Books and Stationery,

ON THE MOST REASONABLE TERMS, BY

JOHN I. KAY & Co.

BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,

No. 44 Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.
March 26—tf

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25 HHDS. N. O. Sugar;
30 bbls. Molasses;
75 Bales Tennessee & Alabama Cotton;
200 bbls. Loaf Sugar;
40 do. Tar;
12 bbls. Sweet Malaga Wine;
1200 Tennessee Blooms;
In store, and for sale, by
RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.
Dec. 25.—tf.

New Hardware Store,

NO 66. WOOD STREET

PITTSBURGH.

LOGAN & KENNEDY, having just received an extensive assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, Saddlery, &c., respectfully invite the attention of Merchants, Mechanics, and others.
Also, a well selected assortment of *Union Factory* bench and moulding Planes.
Feb. 21, 1832.—tf

NEW COACH

MANUFACTORY.

THE Subscribers, still being associated, inform the Public, that they have enlarged their COACH MANUFACTORY, and will execute all Orders in their line, with promptness, and *in eastern style*. Having none but first rate Mechanics, and a good assortment of Coach Materials, they can furnish, at a short notice,

Post Coaches, Coachees, Barouches, Chariotees, Cariolees, Gigs, Sulkeys, Dearborns, &c. &c.

☞ REPAIRING done with dispatch.
JOHN HISE.
SAM'L. C. COLE.

☞ New and Second Hand Carriages and Gigs always on hand, for sale or barter.
November 23.—tf

TO LET.

A COMFORTABLE DWELLING HOUSE pleasantly situated on the south side of the Monongahela river, a few perches above the Bridge Apply to the subscriber.
FREDERICK BAUSMAN
may 11, 1822.—tf

TO BE LET.

THE *Centre Building* in the range of Four Story Brick Houses recently erected on Market street, between 4th street and the Diamond Possession will be given on the first day of January. For terms, apply to the subscriber, or in his absence, to Mr. James B. Irwin.
WILLIAM W. IRWIN.
November 22, 1832.—tf

TO LET,

THE New Three Story Stone Front Building on the south side of Wood street, being the second east of Diamond alley. ☞ Enquire of NEVILLE B. CRAIG.
January 4, 1833.

WANTED,

SOUTH Carolina and Michigan Paper. Also, Foreign and American
GOLD, AND BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES
Six per cent. allowed on Special Deposits.
Payable to Order, or return of Certificate. Apply to GEORGE A. COOK, *No. 68, Wood street, Pittsburgh.* Jan. 15, 1833.

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,

Booksellers, Printers,

Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.

No. 57, Market Street, Pittsburgh
march 14.—tf.

FOR SALE,

A VERY ELIGIBLE PIECE OF GROUND upon Market street, in the city of Pittsburgh, between Second and Third streets, now occupied by H. Ward, containing, in Front, on Market street, thirty-two, and extending back sixty feet.—For terms, inquire of JOHN HORNER.
Feb. 28, 1832.—tf

REMOVAL.

S. FAHNESTOCK & CO. have removed their Hardware Store to No. 86 Wood street, corner of Diamond alley.
Pittsburgh, January 25, 1833.—tf

Rare opportunity, and Great Bargain!

PRINCIPALS of Colleges, Seminaries, and Scientific Gentlemen are informed, that for the small sum of $25, a *Planetarium or Orrery*, of a large size, may be purchased. It correctly represents the annual motions of the planets Mercury, Venus, the Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, and their moons, around the Sun. Diameter of Saturn's orbit, nearly 5 feet. The planets from a half an inch to 6 inches in diameter. The wheels and sockets of the Machinery made of solid brass castings. It appears to be the only machine of the kind in Western Pennsylvania, and cost the maker 100 dollars. Enquire at S. Holden's tavern, Fifth street, between Market and Wood streets.
February 1.

5000 Pounds PRIME SKIRTING LEATHER on hand, and for Sale by WALLACE, HOWE & Co.
February 26, 1833.—tf

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

CLASS No. 7, for 1833: to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, 6th April, 1833. Yates & M'Intyre, Managers. Sixty-Six Number Lottery: Ten Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$20,000 is	$20,000
1	10,000	10,000
1	6,000	6,000
1	4,000	4,000
1	3,000	3,000
1	2,500	2,500
7	1,000	7,000
7	500	3,500
10	400	4,000
10	300	3,000
20	200	4,000
60	100	6,000
168	50	8,400
112	20	2,240
2240	10	22,400
15400	5	77,000
45760 tickets.		$183,040

Whole Tickets, $5,00—Shares in proportion.

Orders from abroad, (post paid) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

A statement of the drawing will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation. Apply to, or address,
JOHN SIBBET.
At the Lottery and Exchange Office, Liberty street, Pittsburgh.
April 2, 1833.

REMOVAL.

S. J. SYLVESTER takes this opportunity to return his acknowledgments to his customers for their very liberal support, and asks a continuance of their custom, at his new stand, on the corner of Wood and Third streets, recently occupied by Messrs. Holdship & Son, who have declined the Book Business in his favor. To the customers of Messrs. Holdship, he would say that an extensive assortment of every article in the Book and Stationery Business will be found at his store, at the lowest possible rates.

☞ Country Merchants will find a more extensive assortment of Books than in any other establishment, and at lower prices than at any other store in the western country, on the most liberal terms.
S. J. SYLVESTER.
Corner of Wood and Third streets, Pittsburgh.
April 2, 1833.

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders in the *'Washington and Pittsburgh Turnpike Road Company,'* will take notice that an election will be held, on Monday, the 8th of April next, at the house of John Collins, for the purpose of electing one President, one Treasurer, and five Managers, for the ensuing year. JAMES HARRIOTT,
March 8.—t8A. *Secretary.*

STENOGRAPHIC LECTURES.

THE Subscriber, late of the city of Philadelphia, respectfully informs the citizens of Pittsburgh, that he will, by special request, give a course of Practical Stenographic Instructions, at an appropriate room, in Irwin's Row, corner of Diamond and Market street, to commence as soon as a respectable class shall be formed, and continue two weeks, and no more. From *five* to *ten* lessons, of an hour each, are sufficient to give a complete and satisfactory knowledge of the art of *short hand*, by which language may be recorded in a style both beautiful and legible as it falls from the lips of a public speaker.

The success with which the subscriber has taught this art in the principal Colleges, Cities, and Town of the United States, and with which he has reported in Congress and other legislative bodies of the Union, together with the fact of his published system having passed through *fifteen editions*, to the almost total disappearance of every other in the country, will supersede the necessity of further commendation. (See late American edition of Edinburgh Encyclopædia.)

Terms may be known by calling on the subscriber at his lodgings, (Griffith's,) or at the Bookstores in Pittsburgh. Genteel rooms will be provided for Ladies, or select classes of Gentlemen, who may not find it convenient to attend at the regular hour, or at the general lecture room.
MARCUS T. C. GOULD.

TERMS.

☞ Private lessons, or in small select Classes a full course, $10.—In public Class, $6.
March 8, 1833.

AMERICAN RAILROAD JOURNAL

AND Advocate of Internal Improvement—Vol. 2d.—This Journal was commenced on the 1st of Jan. 1832, with a single subscriber. It has now just commenced its second volume, with near one thousand subscribers scattered in every state in the Union. It was first devoted to the subject of Railroads, Internal Improvements and news of the day; but it now embraces, in addition to the above, a department for Agriculture, and another for the mechanic Arts, wherein will be found an account of most new Inventions. Such, indeed, has been the encouragement held out, that the publisher is induced to extend its usefulness by making it, not only a journal of the progress of Internal Improvements by means of Railroads, Canals, and Steam Carriages, in our own country and in Europe, but also by making it a journal of mechanical improvements and inventions, and thereby collecting a greater variety of useful information, relating to such subjects, into a smaller compass, and at a less cost, than can be found in any other publication now, before the public.—Arrangements have been made to give engravings or illustrations of such new inventions as may be deemed important to the community. The American Railroad Journal and Advocate of Internal Improvements, will also contain much interesting and useful literary and news reading, with such public documents as may be deemed worth recording for future reference. It will also contain Meteorological Tables, kept at Montreal, L. C., New York city, Charleston, S. C. together with others kept at intermediate places. We have also the promise of one kept at Red River, in Louisiana; also Prices of Stocks, Sales of Real Estate, Prices Current and Bank Note List, &c. &c.

Terms, Three Dollars per annum, in advance, and will not be sent without.

The first volume may be had either in sheets or bound; and the second volume will be forwarded by numbers, as they are issued, to any part of the United States. Price of binding, 50 cents, 75 cts. or $1, according to the quality.

Published at No. 35 Wall street, New York, by
D. K. MINOR.

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Thompson & Miller, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present the same for settlement.
ROBERT THOMPSON,
THOMAS MILLER.
Jan. 1st, 1833.

The business will be continued, in future, by Robert Thompson & John Scott, Jr., under the firm of

THOMPSON & SCOTT,

At the old stand, No. 81 Wood, between Fourth street and Diamond alley, where will be constantly kept a general and choice assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c.

☞ The subscriber, on retiring from the above firm of Thompson & Miller, takes pleasure in recommending his successors, Thompson & Scott, to the patronage of the old customers, and the public generally.
THOMAS MILLER.
Feb. 19, 1833.—tf.

BRITISH LUSTRE.

For Polishing Stoves & Grates.

THIS LUSTRE, with a little rubbing, will produce a brilliancy highly ornamental; and, when once obtained, may be easily preserved.
For sale by H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co.
March 22—tf No. 42 Market street.

FOR RENT,

THE HOTEL in the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh, now occupied by Mr. Samuel Mackey. Possession will be given on the first of April next.
☞ Apply to H. M. WATTS,
At his Office, in the Diamond, Pittsburgh.
Jan. 8, 1833.—tf

Miss Austen's New Novel.

SENSE AND SENSIBILITY—a Novel—by Miss Austen, Author of 'Pride and Prejudice,' 'Emma,' &c. &c., in two vols.
HISTORY OF IRELAND, from the Anglo-Norman Invasion, till the Union of the country with Great Britain: by W. C. Taylor, Esq., with additions, by Wm. Sampson, Esq., in 2 vols.
Just received and for sale by
JOHN I. KAY & Co.,
No. 44 Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.
March 15—3t

CITY DISPENSARY,

Physicians' Prescription, and

FAMILY MEDICINE STORE,

S. E. corner of the Diamond and Market street,

PITTSBURGH.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity, that the above establishment is now in complete operation.

Physicians' Prescriptions and Family Medicines will be carefully prepared, and put up with accuracy and despatch, at all hours, day and night.

The subscribers flatter themselves, from their knowledge in the Prescription and Apothecary Business, that they will be enabled to render general satisfaction. Their medicines have been selected with great care, and will at all times be subject to the inspection of the Physicians of the city.
J. B. COCHRAN,
THOMAS MILLER.
Acting Partner of the late firm of Thompson & Miller.

N. B.—The Dispensary will be accessible on Sundays. March 15—tf

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For Sale or Rent,

THE Dwelling House of the late M. S. Mason, pleasantly situated opposite the country residence of Charles Brewer, and contiguous to that of the Hon. H. Denny. If not sold prior to the first of April, it will be for rent.

ALSO, FOR RENT—The Store and Cellar in Market street, occupied by James Alexander, and next to Wm. M'Knight. For terms, apply to James Riddle, or
RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.
March 15—3t

For Sale,

DRAFTS on Wheeling, Cincinnati, and Louisville, at par, payable at sight.
GEORGE A. COOK,
Exchange Broker, No. 68, Wood street, Pittsburgh. March 12.

Wanted,

SEVERAL Sums of Money on Mortgage, on good property in the City of Pittsburgh. Persons wishing to invest, will please apply to
GEORGE A. COOK,
Exchange Broker, Pittsburgh.
March 12. 1833.

PETER & GEORGE LORILLARD,

TOBACCO AND SNUFF

MANUFACTURERS,

NO. 42 CHATHAM STREET,

NEW YORK,

Have constantly for sale the following articles.

FINE BROWN SNUFF.

GENUINE MACCOBOY, { Imitation do, Sicily do, Maltese do, Curacoa do } *Rose flavored.*
American Rappee, Holland do, Tuberose do, St. Omare do, Strasburgh do } *Strong, not Scented.*

COARSE BROWN SNUFF.

Demigros, Pure Virginia, Copenhagen, Bourbon, St. Domingo, Nachitoches, } *Superior flavored.*
French Rappee, American Gentleman, Pure Spanish, L. Mixture, } *Strong, not scented.*

YELLOW SNUFF.

Scotch, do Half Toast, do High Toast, } *Fine.*
Irish Blackguard, or Irish High Toast, } *Coarse.*

SWEET SCENTED, FINE CUT CHEWING TOBACCO.

Small papers, labeled P. A. L.
do do do P. & G. L.
do do do P. & G.
1 lb. papers, labeled P. A. L.
½ lb. do do P. A. L.
¼ lb. do do P. A. L.
¼ lb. papers, labeled Sweet Scented Oronoko—Extra Superior, manufactured only by *P. Lorillard, Jr.*

FINE CUT SMOKING TOBACCO.

Spanish, Kitefoot, Canister, Common, Stems, in 1-4, 1-2, and 1 lb. papers.

All articles sold at the above store can be returned, if not approved, and the money will be refunded.

N. B. A liberal discount made for Cash, by Wholesale.

Brown Snuff packed in ¼ and 1 lb. bottles, and 3, 6, 12, and 18 lb. Jars.

Yellow do. do. in ¼ and 1 lb. bottles and small and large bladders.

Cut Tobacco, packed in ¼ barrels, barrels, and Tierces.

The Genuine Macroboy Snuff is manufactured only by P. & G. Lorillard, who have also the imitation do. do. from 20 to 30 per cent. lower, the same as manufactured in many places, and sold under various names.

N. B. A constant supply of the above article may be had of the principal dealers in Pittsburgh

BEWARE OF DECEPTION.

Several persons are in the practice of using a Label on their snuffs, in imitation of the subscribers', which they have used for upwards of thirty years, and can be for no other purpose than to deceive.

Some are also in the practice of mixing inferior Snuff with their Genuine Maccoboy Snuff, and selling it as first quality.

Others are also in the practice of filling empty jars with the subscribers' label on them, with inferior Snuff, and selling it as their manufacture.

Their motive in making this publication, is to guard their customers against the deception practised upon them.
P. & G. LORILLARD.
February 19, 1833.—sw6w.

LARGE MAPS OF OHIO,

On Rollers.

A MAP of the State of Ohio, laid out in Sections, from actual Survey, containing references to the sections of Land sold out at the U. States' Land Offices: the U. States' Military District: Land granted to Refugees, in Canada: Ohio Company's Purchase: Land patented to J. C. Symmes: Virginia Military Reservation: Connecticut Western Reservation: Grant to French Emigrants: Donation to Early Settlers: State Lines: District Lines: County Lines: Roads: Ranges: Townships, &c. &c. &c. Published in Cincinnati. For sale by JOHN I. KAY & CO.,
Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.
March 22.—6t.

Jefferson Foundry.

THE UNDERSIGNED most respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have commenced the Iron Foundry Business, on the premises, Front street, (between Smithfield and Grant streets,) known as the Jefferson Foundry, where all orders will be received for Castings, Land or Boat Steam Engines, Machinery, &c., and will be executed with punctuality, and on the most reasonable terms.
SAM'L SMITH,
BENJ. MINIS.
may 4, 1832—tf

TO LET,

THE HOUSE in Wood street, near Fourth, now occupied by J. & J. Patterson. Possession given on the first of April. Enquire of WM. HAYS.
Jan. 25, 1833.—tf

☞ *Building Materials and Workmen*

WANTED.

PROPOSALS will be received, by the Commissioners of the Western Penitentiary, on or before Friday, the 5th inst., for supplying the following quantity and kinds of building materials.

BRICKS.

100 thousand good, hard, well burnt bricks.

STONE.

2 thousand perches of select building stone.

LIME.

5 thousand bushels of well wood burnt stone lime.

SAND.

20 thousand bushels of good, clean river sand.

LUMBER.

50 thousand feet inch measure of two inch white oak plank;
25 thousand feet inch measure 3 by 5 inch white oak scantling;
30 thousand feet, inch measure, of common white pine sap boards;
5 hundred common rafters, 27 feet long, 3 by 5 inches, of white pine or hemlock;
100 thousand common white pine shingles;
20 thousand common four feet plastering laths;
15 thousand feet, inch measure, of two inch common hemlock, or white pine plank.

CAST IRON.

240 thousand pounds of door jambs, sky lights, ventillators, breckets, water pipes, &c., as per patterns and drawings.

WROUGHT IRON.

120 plates of ¼ inch boiler iron, 2 by 5 feet; 20 tons of bar iron, as per bill of dimensions.

WORKMEN.

A few first rate bricklayers and masons are wanted, to whom good wages and constant employment will be given, on being found competent. Also, a Blacksmith, of ability and industry.

Any information may be obtained of the subscriber, at the Prison, or Exchange Hotel.
JOHN HAVILAND, Architect.

☞ The Mercury and Advocate will insert the above until forbidden. April 2—tf

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LIVES OF BANDITTI & ROBBERS.

LIVES OF BANDITTI AND ROBBERS; by C. Macfarlane: in 1 vol.
2. The Ghost Hunter and his Family; by the Author of the O'Hara Family: in 1 vol.
3. The Soldier's Bride, and other Tales; by James Hall, Author of Legends of the West.
The above just received and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & Co., No. 44 Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh. April 2—4t

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TO COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

SYLVESTER has on hand, at manufacturers' prices, an extensive assortment of
Cap Writing Paper, Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4;
Letter do do 1, 2, and 3;
Printing Paper, of all sizes and qualities;
Tea and Wrapping Paper, at manufacturers' prices;
Rags, Tanners' Scraps, and Scutching Tow, taken in exchange for Paper, or Cash will be given, when required, at S. J SYLVESTER'S,
Late H. Holdship & Son, corner of Wood and Third streets. April 2.

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50 HHDS. New Orleans SUGAR;
75 bbls. " MOLASSES;
10 bbls. " RUM;
23 bbls. LOAF SUGAR;
6 tierces RICE;
Just received by Steam Boat Fame, and for sale by JOHN D. DAVIS & Co.,
March 1—6t *No. 38 Water street.*

NEW WORKS.

NORTHANGER ABBEY, by Miss Austin: Author of 'Pride and Prejudice,' 'Mansfield Park,' &c.: with a Biographical Sketch of the Author: 2 vols., 12mo.
An Essay on Moral Culture—addressed to Parents and Teachers: By M. M. Carll: 1 vol., 18mo.
Penmanship, or the Beauties of Writing, exemplified, in a variety of Specimens, Practical and Ornamental: By Nathaniel D. Gould.
Also, Rand's Practical Small Hand Copies—and Noyes' System of Practical Penmanship.
Just received, and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & CO., No. 44, Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh. Feb. 22.

New Pianos, for sale, very low.

THE Subscribers, having lately received, on consignment, three PIANOS, of the best and most approved patterns, offer them for sale on the most advantageous terms, and lower than eastern prices, carriage given in.
The Pianos are with or without Metallic Plate, and in every manner equal as to tone and beauty of finish, to any made in the United States.
Being instructed to sell them very low, we respectfully invite all those wishing to buy, to call upon us. JOHN I. KAY & Co.,
Booksellers, Market st., opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.
March 8, 1833.—tf

TO RENT,

THE Splendid Store House, at present occupied by *S. J. Sylvester*, corner of Fourth and Wood streets. Possession given on 1st April. For terms, enquire of Dr. E. Hale, Allen Kramer, S. P. Darlington, or WM. RODINSON.
January 29, 1833.—tf

TYPE FOUNDRY.

HAVING purchased of Mr. Richard Ronaldson, his long established and very extensive Type Foundry, the subscribers have formed a co-partnership for the purpose of continuing said business, and for the convenience of their friends and patrons, have removed their establishment to a more central part of the city. As it is their intention to keep on hand a good assortment of the best type, and to make such additions and improvements as the taste of the trade and the wants of the country require, they flatter themselves that this establishment will merit a large share of patronage. They have now several founts on hand, which can be furnished at a few hours' notice, and are prepared to make founts of all weights and sizes, from Pearl to 22 lines Pica, including a variety of Ornamental Letter. Their assortment of Cuts, Dashes, Brass Rule, and other Ornaments, will be found to be very extensive, of which specimens will be forwarded to Printers as soon as they can be prepared.

Printing Presses of every description, Printing Ink of the most approved qualities, Composing Sticks, Brass and Common Galleys, Chases, Imposing Stones, Cases, Paper and Press Boards, Standing Presses, Furniture, together with a complete assortment of all articles used in a Printing Office, will be kept constantly on hand.

Small founts, suitable for Book Binders, in great variety, may be had when called for.

Orders from all parts in the Union will be promptly and most carefully attended to, and particularly in supplying *sorts* for all founts furnished by their predecessors, Binny & Ronaldson, and Richard Ronaldson.
JOHNSTON & SMITH.
No. 6, George street.
Philad. Feb. 18, 1833.

N. B. A good Washington Super Royal Press, and 3 Standing Presses, in good order—together with several founts of 24 hand type, will be sold low.

Stereotyping, in all its branches, executed by L. Johnson, as heretofore.
March 19.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON

HAVE removed their assortment of WALL PAPERS AND BORDERS, to their Paper Hangings Manufactory, on Ross street, near the Monongahela River, where purchasers will please call. March 22.—tf.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public, and his friends particularly, that he has disposed of his Tobacco and Snuff Manufactory, in favor of Messrs. JOHN TUREL & Co. He takes this occasion, as he has retired from business, to return his most sincere thanks to the public for the very general encouragement received by him, and, at the same time, he takes the liberty of earnestly recommending his successors as fully worthy of a continuance of the patronage enjoyed by himself during so many years. They being well prepared to continue the establishment in every respect on as good terms as it has been conducted by himself.
ABRAHAM PYKE.
Baltimore, 24 July, 1832.

NOTICE.—The partnership existing for several years between the subscribers, under the name of EDWARD CHASSAING, alone, will in future be conducted under the firm of JOHN TUREL & Co., at the well known stand, No. 14 North Howard street, lately occupied by Mr. Abraham Pyke. JOHN TUREL,
EDWARD CHASSAING.
Baltimore, 24 July, 1832.

The subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of Baltimore, as well as country merchants generally, that, having purchased the interest of Mr. Abraham Pyke in his Tobacco and Snuff Manufactory, as may be seen by his advertisement, above, they will continue the business in every respect as carried on for so many years by their predecessor, and being fully prepared to serve the customers of the old stand, as well as their friends, they respectfully ask a share of public patronage, assuring them that in every instance the utmost pains will be taken to give general satisfaction.
JOHN TUREL & Co.

They have now in store a very general assortment, consisting of the following articles, which will be sold on the most liberal terms:

CHEWING TOBACCO.

50 boxes superior Cavendish Tobacco
22 do second quality do
65 do superior ½ and ¼ Pound Rolls
20 whole and half boxes Ladies' Twist
100 boxes small Lump, 4's 5's 8's 10's and 12's to the pound
100 kegs Small Twist, of various qualities

SNUFFS.

28600 pounds Superior Rappee Snuff
2000 do do Macouba do

Also, a general assortment of various other kinds, in kegs, bladders, and bottles.

This Snuff has been all prepared by Mr. Pyke himself, and in future will always be manufactured after his receipts.

SEGARS.

315000 superior Spanish Segars, yellow and brown, in whole, half and quarter boxes.
88500 super. half Spanish do do do do
250000 second and 3d quality do do do do
500000 American Segars, made with care.

A very general assortment of LEAF TOBACCO will be also kept constantly for sale, to suit purchasers.

NOW IN STORE,

125 seroons superior Havanna and St. Jago TOBACCO
21 bales good flavored St. Domingo do
12 hhds. yellow Kentucky, suitable for wrappers
5 do brown do do do do
Also, 1000 doz. Cut and Dry Tobacco, for smoking. March 22—6w

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JOURNA

POETRY.

From the New Vol. of Beranger's Songs.

Brethren of Belgium! You are wrong!
Oh make a King! resolve the doubt—
You play the Commonwealth too long,
And courtiers are all wearied out;
For who wants Kings may find a batch—
John—Peter—Tom—Paul—any thing—
'Tis easy royal eggs to hatch;
So make a King—O! make a King—
Yes! make a King!

You know what blessings come with Kings—
There's etiquette—with all its airs—
Cordons of crosses—glittering things—
Dukes, Counts, and Barons—and their heirs—
And thrones, in silk, and pearls, and gold,
('Neath which there lies a sting concealed)
And coronations to behold.
So make a King—O! make a King—
Yes! make a King!

You'll have receptions and parades—
Illumination—verse and prose—
And if a frown your Monarch shades,
Your courtier's hearts will throb with throes.
To Monarch's crown and Pauper's cap,
Fate some annoyances may bring,
And royal pride may get a rap.
Yet make a King—O! make a King!
Yes! make a King!

Of lacqueys you'll a regiment see—
Judges and prefects, soldiers, spies—
Armies—to teach you, you are free;
And lustrous lamps—to blind your eyes;
And then the budget—time refines
What Athens taught—and time should bring
To Sparta truths—the ogre dines,
So pay the bill—and make a King!
Yes! make a King!

I do but jest! You know in France
I'm a supporter of the Throne;
There history tells us at a glance
Our Kings are angels—every one!
One line of virtue history reads,
The people's father, in a string—
Good Louis, Henry still succeeds.
So make a King—O! make a King!
Aye! make a King!

FROM SCHILLER.

"Athwart the city's streets,
With wailing in her train,
Misfortune strides,
Watchful she-marks
The homes of men:
To day at this,
To morrow at yon other door, she knocks,
But misses none,
Sooner or later comes
Some messenger of wo
To every threshold where the living dwell!"

REPORT OF JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,

CONTINUED.

The recommendation of the message, gradually to withdraw from the manufactures the protection which they enjoy by existing laws, appears to the subscribers the more exceptionable, as it obviously countenances the principles asserted, as well as the sttitude assumed of hostility to the manufacturing interest, and of defiance to the Government of the Union, under tho shield of State sovereignty, by popular commotion in one of the members of the Union. Before the message was delivered, a convention, assuming to represent the people of South Carolina, and to exercise, in their name, an absolute, unlimited, and, therefore, despotic power of sovereignty, had issued an ordinance, declaring and *ordaining* that all the several acts and parts of acts of the Congress of the United States, for imposing duties and imposts on the importation of foreign commodities, *and now having actual operation and effect within the United States*, were null, void, and no law, nor binding upon the State of South Carolina, its officers or citizens.

And the same convention, by the same ordinance had ordained that all promises, *contracts*, and obligations, made or entered into, or to be made or entered into, with purpose to secure the duties imposed by the said acts, and all judicial proceedings which should be thereafter had in affirmance thereof, were, and should be, held utterly null and void.

The same convention ha l further ordained that it should not be lawful for any of the constituted authorities, whether of the State of South Carolina, or of the United States, to enforce the payment of duties imposed by the said acts of Congress within the limits of that State; that it should be the duty of the L gislature to adopt such measures, and pass such acts, as might be necessary to *prevent the enforcement, and arrest the operation* of the said acts, and parts of acts, of the Congress of the United States, within the limits of that State, from and after the first day of February then next.

The same convention had further ordained that all the officers of the State, civil or military, except members of the Legislature, should take an oath to obey, execute, and enforce the said ordinance, and such act or acts of the Legislature as *might* be passed in pursuance thereof; that the offices of every individual who should omit or neglect to take this oath, should be, thereby, *ipso facto*, vacated; and that no juror should be empannelled in any of the courts of the State, in any cause in which should be in question the ordinance or any act of the Legislature passed in pursuance thereof, unless he should, first, in addition to the usual oath, have taken an oath to obey, execute, and enforce the ordinance, and all acts of the Legislature to carry the same into operation and effect.

And the same convention, speaking as the people of South Carolina, further declared, that they would consider any act on the part of the Federal Government to enforce the laws thus nullified, *otherwise than through the civil tribunals of the country*, as inconsistent with the longer continuance of South Carolina in the Union; that they would thenceforth hold themselves absolved from all further obligation to maintain or preserve their political connection with the people of the other States, and would forthwith proceed to organize a separate Government, and do all other acts and things which sovereign and independent States might of right do.

This ordinance was issued, bearing date the 24th day of November. Ten days after which, on the 4th of December, the message of the President, after noticing that, in one quarter of the United States, opposition to the revenue laws had risen to a height which threatened to thwart their execution, if not to endanger the integrity of the Union, observes, that whatever obstructions may be thrown in the way of the judicial authorities of the General Government, it was hoped they would be able, peaceably, to overcome them by the prudence of their own officers, and the patriotism of the people. But that, should this reasonable hope be disappointed, it was believed the laws themselves were fully adequate to the suppression of such attempts as might be immediately made; and that, should the exigency arise, rendering the execution of the existing laws impracticable, from any cause whatever, prompt notice of it would be given to Congress, with the suggestion of such views and measures as might be necessary to meet it.

The subscribers could not but observe with concern and surprise, that, in a message delivered at a time when the above mentioned ordinance of the South Carolina convention had been ten days issued, and when its contents had been several days fully known in this city, the condition of things, and the opposition to the execution of the laws of the United States in the State of South Carolina, was described in terms so inadequate, as appeared to them, to the real magnitude of the crisis in the affairs of the Union. A document purporting to be the act of the sovereign people of South Carolina—an act of sovereignty so transcendent, as to speak in the language of command to the Legislature of the State, as to prescribe oaths to be taken by the existing officers, civil and military, of the State, on the penalty of forfeiting their offices—an act of an authority, spurning, as beneath it, the ties of morality, and assuming to annul existing promises, contracts, and obligations—an act, first depriving the civil tribunals, both of the State and of the United States, of the power of performing their judicial functions, and then declaring that the first effort of the Federal Government to enforce the laws of the Union, otherwise than through the civil tribunals, should be the signal to the State of South Carolina for dissolving her connection with this Union, and forming a separate Government—this act, accompanied with addresses to the people of the State, and of the other twenty-three States, declaring that it was the fixed and unalterable determination of the people of South Carolina never more to submit to a protecting tariff, must have been in the possession of the President at the time when his message was communicated to the two Houses of Congress. Only six days after the delivery of this annual message, the proclamation emanating from the same source, was published to the world, founded, as appears on its face, upon the ordinance alone, which had thus been in the President's possession before the message was sent to Congress. It would seem that the recommendations of the message were so nearly identical with the terms condescendingly proposed as a concession by the authors of the ordinance for the future revenue system of the Union, which South Carolina would graciously consent to prescribe, that an expectation was entertained that, on the receipt of the message in South Carolina, the nullifying ordinance would immediately be abrogated. And, indeed, upon an attentive comparison of the recommendations of the Chief Magistrate with the autocratic concessions of the South Carolina nullifying convention, there will be found between them a shade of difference so nearly imperceptible, that this expectation was not destitute of foundation. To the subscribers this affords but a source of deeper mortification, upon perceiving that formal recommendation in the message of a gradual, and, ultimately, total withdrawal of all legislative protection from all the manufactures of the country, excepting only those articles indispensably necessary to the safety and independence of the nation in time of war; an exception so strangely expounded in the report and bill of the Committee of Ways and Means, to mean *unwrought iron*.

The proclamation did, indeed, take a direct and formal issue with the nullifying convention, upon both the articles of fundamental law, by virtue of which that assemblage asserted their right to exercise sovereign domestic authority in the name of the people of South Carolina. The proclamation denied the right of the people of South Carolina to nullify the laws of the United States. It denied the right of the State of South Carolina to secede from that Union to which the people and State of South Carolina, by the pledge of their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor, in the declaration of independence, and by their own solemn accession to the constitution of the United States, had bound themselves and their good faith, in the face of God and man. To both these principles of the proclamation the subscribers assent and adhere; and the clear and indisputable consequence from them is, that the South Carolina Convention was an unlawful and unconstitutional assembly, and their ordinance an unlawful and unconstitutional act—null and void in itself, and the enforcement of which, by physical power, would be levying war against the United States.

The duties incumbent upon the President of the United States in this emergency, and the deep responsibility by which he is bound to the performance of them, are fully and unequivocally set forth in the proclamation. The sense of those duties was profoundly impressed upon the mind of its author. The subscribers deem it altogether unnecessary, and irrelevant to the present state of this country, to inquire by whom or when, or for what purpose, the absurd doctrines of nullification and secession were first gotten up and promulgated.—They well know that those doctrines never can be carried out in practice, but by a dissolution of the Union. The consummation of either of them must, in itself, be a dissolution of the Union. If any organized power, under any circumstances whatever, in any one State, can nullify the laws of Congress, then has the Union no legislative, and consequently no judicial or executive power. The Government is *ipso facto* dissolved, and the Union must crumble to atoms with it. If any one State can, at its pleasure, secede from the Union, every other State must possess the same power; and the constitution of the United States, instead of being a compact ordained and established by the people, to secure to them and *their posterity* the blessings of liberty, is but a partnership of corporate bodies without posterity, without soul, without faith, and ready to trample under foot, as is done by the ordinance of the South Carolina Convention, its own promises, contracts, and obligations, as well as those of others, or the laws of the land. Resistance against certain laws of the United States, even under the authority of single State Governments, has more than once been attempted. The doctrines of nullification and secession have more than once been asserted or countenanced by resolutions of particular State Legislatures; but this is the first example since the establishment of the constitution, when a formal organization of the power of the people of a State has been accomplished, not only for the avowed purpose of resisting the laws of Congress, but of annihilating the whole system of revenue laws, of dictating to the whole Union a new fiscal code, and of interdicting with a sentence of outlawry the *protection* secured by the constitution and the laws to at least one third part of the people.

The subscribers cannot but lament that the President of the United States, with this ordinance in his hand, with a full knowledge of its whole import, and with a thorough conviction of the duties which it devolved upon him, in defence of the constitution and laws of the Union, should, by the whole tenor of his annual message, and especially by the recommendation gradually to withdraw from the manufacturing establishments the *protection* which they enjoy by the existing laws, have given so much countenance and encouragement to the most unjust claims and most groundless pretensions of the South Carolina Convention.

There is an aspect in which this controversy must be considered, and in which the subscribers believe it was peculiarly incumbent on the President, as the Chief Magistrate of the whole people, to withhold all countenance or shadow of support from those pretensions.

The foundation of the complaints, alleged by the South Carolina convention as the justifying cause of their extraordinary proceedings, is a collision of *sectional* interests between the slave holding and the exclusively free portions of the Union. The allegation is, that the protection extended to domestic industry, by the imposition of duties upon the productions of the like industry imported from abroad, necessarily operates to produce inequality in the burden of taxation upon the free and upon the slave holding portions of the people, to the disadvantage and oppression of the latter: that whatever of taxation is levied by impost upon manufactures and free labor, is more than repaid by this *protection;* that it becomes thereby their interest to increase the protecting duties instead of reducing them; and that, as the labor of slaves cannot be applied to manufactures, and as the agricultural products of the South derive no benefit from this protection, the ultimate result of the impost system is to make it at once a tax upon the slave holder of the South, and a bounty to the free laborer of the North.

This statement of the case presents two prominent points of consideration. The foundation of the argument is an irreconcilable opposition of *interests* between two of the great masses of population constituting the Union.

1. This opposition of interests in *geographical*, the division line being that between the States where the population is entirely free, and those where the population consists of masters and slaves; the divisions are of North and South.

2. It is an opposition of interests between *servile* and *free labor*.

The subscribers believe these positions to be very far from correct; but they deem it not necessary to discuss them here; they are the positions upon which the whole system of the proceedings of S. Carolina is founded, and as such they must be considered.

It cannot be denied that in a community spreading over a large extent of territory, and politically founded upon the principles proclaimed in the declaration of independence, but differing so widely in the elements of their social condition, that the inhabitants of one half the territory are wholly free, and those of the other half divided into masters and slaves, deep, if not irreconcilable collisions of interest must abound. The question whether such a community can exist under one common Government, is a subject of profound, philosophical speculation in theory. Whether it can continue long to exist, is a question to be solved only by the experiment, now making by the people of this Union, under that national compact, the constitution of the United States.

At the formation of the constitution itself, these collisions of interest presented themselves at the threshold. No sooner was the representation of the people in the popular branch of the Legislature to be adjusted, than it arose. It is one of the first principles of the republican freedom, that the representation of the people should be proportioned to their numbers. It is another, that the taxation of the people should be proportioned to their numbers and their property. But here was a community, one half of whom held it for a principle that all popular representation should be proportioned to the numbers of the people, while the other half held a third part of their own numbers as the property of the other two thirds. They claimed, therefore, that, in the popular branch of the Legislature, *they* should be privileged with a representation, not only of their numbers, but of their property—of their living machinery.

Here was a great, and, it would seem, an irreconcileable collision of interests between the aggregate parties to the compact under deliberation. How was it adjusted? By concession from the northern and wholly free States. They consented, that, while in this hall, in the popular branch of the Legislature, they themselves should have a representation proportioned only to their numbers, the slave holders of the South should, in addition to their proportional numbers, have a representation here for three fifths of their living property—of their machinery. What was the equivalent for this concession? A provision that *direct* taxation should be levied under this constitution, in the same compound proportion of numbers in the free, and of numbers and property in the slave holding States.

The basis of this compromise between great conflicting interests was, that the proportion of representation in the popular branch of the Legislature, and the proportional burden of *direct* taxation, should be greater in the southern than in the northern, or, in other words, greater in the slave holding, than in the free States. Such was the compromise in principle; how has it operated in practice?

The representation of the slave population in this House has, from the establishment of the constitution of the United States, amounted to rather more than one tenth of the whole number. In the present Congress, it is equivalent to twenty-two votes; in the next Congress, it will amount to twenty-five. This is a combined and concentrated power, always operating to the support and exclusive favor of the slave holding interest, and against that northern free interest which is protected by the duties of impost This privilege of representation for property has always been enjoyed by the slave holding States, from the establishment of the constitution to this day; and they will continue to enjoy it as long as the constitution shall remain in force. But it was not enjoyed by them under the confederation, nor can they ever enjoy it under any confederation of States. But while their enjoyment of the privilege under the constitution is constant and unremitting, the correlative and equivalent privilege of lighter direct taxation has been effective to the free States only twice, and for very short periods, in the forty-five years that the constitution has existed. The history of the Union has afforded a continual proof that this representation of property, which they enjoy, as well in the election of President and Vice President of the United States, as upon the floor of the House of Representatives, has secured to the slave holding States the entire control of the national policy, and, almost without exception, the possession of the highest executive office of the Union. Always united in the purpose of regulating the affairs of the whole Union by the standard of the slave holding interest, their disproportionate numbers in the electoral colleges have enabled them, in ten out of twelve quadrennial elections, to confer the Chief Magistracy upon one of their own citizens. Their suffrages at every election, without exception, have been almost exclusively confined to a candidate of their own caste. Availing themselves of the divisions which, from the nature of man, always prevails in communities entirely free, they have sought and found auxiliaries in the other quarter of the Union, by associating the passions of parties, and the ambition of individuals, with their own purposes, to establish and maintain throughout the confederated nation the slave holding policy. The office of Vice President, a station of high dignity, but of little other than contingent power, had been usually, by their indulgence, conceded to a citizen of the other section; but even this political courtesy was superseded at the election before the last, and both the offices of President and Vice President of the United States were, by the preponderancy of slave holding votes, bestowed upon citizens of two adjoining and both slave holding States. At this moment, the President of the United States, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the Chief Justice of the United States, are all citizens of that favored portion of the united republic. The last of these offices, being, under the constitution, held by the tenure of good behavior, has been honored and dignified by the occupation of the present incumbent upwards of thirty years. An overruling sense of the high responsibility under which it is held, has effectually guarded him from permitting the sectional slave holding spirit to ascend the tribunal of justice; and it is not difficult to discern, in this inflexible impartiality, the source of obloquy which that same spirit has not been inactive in attempting to excite against the Supreme Court of the United States itself, and of the insuperable aversion of the votaries of nullification to encounter or abide by the decision of that tribunal, the true and legitimate umpire of constitutional, controverted law.

The disproportionate numbers of the slave holding representation in the House of Representatives have secured to it the absolute control of the general policy of the Government, and especially over the fiscal system, the revenues and expenditures of the nation. At the first establishment of the Government, it was the slave holding interest which dictated the principle that the public revenues should be raised, not by direct taxes, but by impost. Had direct taxation been resorted to, the very letter of the constitution prescribed that a heavier burden of it should fall upon them than upon the States where no slaves existed. The selection of impost, as the exclusive mode of taxation for raising revenue, was made and dictated by them, and for their special benefit. But they were then willing that, in raising the revenue some protection should be extended to domestic industry. It had not occurred to them yet, that, by their disproportionate numbers in the popular branch of the Legislature, they could exclude all the free labor of the country entirely from the protection of the law.

Under that protection, the industry of freedom has thriven and flourished. Often checked and retarded by that preponderating system of policy which the slave holding interest, by its disproportionate representation in the General Government, was always enabled to prescribe, and to which the labor of the free was compelled to submit, a right to *some* protection, under the compact of constitutional union, had never been denied to it. Sparingly, scantily, and grudgingly as it was dispensed, still the right to protection was conceded; and, in the raising of the revenue, actual protection was, to some degree, yielded. Free labor received its reward; but its prosperity never exceeded that of the slave holder, nor was the protection which it enjoyed ever equal or comparable to that secured to the slave holding interest, both by the constitution and the laws.

In this condition of the common country, with the slave holding interest in possession of all the highest offices of dignity and power, legislative, executive, and judicial, a discovery is suddenly made in South Carolina—the only State of the Union in which the slave population largely outnumbers the free, and where, consequently, six tenths of the people are the property of the other four tenths—there it is that the discovery bursts upon the nation, that duties of impost, levied for the *protection* of free labor, are unconstitutional; that domestic industry has no right to the *protection* of existing laws; and that *all* the revenue laws are palpable violations of the constitution of the United States. Upon the heel of this discovery comes immediately the fixed and irrevocable determination, that free labor shall no longer and *never more* enjoy this protection of the law. And how is this determination carried into effect? A convention of the people—that is to say, of rather more than one half the four tenths of the owners of the rest—a convention, representing, at the utmost, one hundred and fifty thousand souls, and, of course, less in numbers than three fourths of the single city of New York, is assembled—itself unconstitutionally constituted, and assembled in defiance of the fundamental laws both of the Union and of the State. It assumes, in the broad face of day, the exercise of absolute, despotic, irresistible, uncontrollable power; nullifies the whole code of revenue laws of the United States; dissolves *contracts, promises, obligations*, sanctioned by solemn appeals to God; prescribes oaths, as abhorrent to the pure intelligence of the Being invoked to attest them, as to the souls of those upon whom they are imposed; declares the people of South Carolina absolved from all their ties of allegiance and fidelity to *their country;* annihilates the judicial tribunals of the Union within the State; and then declares that, if an attempt is made to execute the laws of the Union, otherwise than through those annihilated tribunals, South Carolina will secede from from that Union to which her fathers pledged their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor: from that Union she will secede, and constitute herself a supreme, sovereign, feudal dominion of despotic, irresistible, and uncontrollable power. Since the attempt of the Titans to scale the throne of Heaven, so bold an enterprise was never conceived. Since the project of the builders on the plain of Shinar to make themselves a name, lest they should be scattered abroad upon the whole earth, so gallant an exploit was never undertaken. And it was this moment, when rebellion was stalking forth under the worse than Gorgon shield of State sovereignty, that the President of the United States chose, for recommending to the insulted, vilified, and contemned legislative authority of the Union, tamely to yield, in substance, to this overbearing pretension, and gradually to withdraw from the manufacturing establishments, with some vague and indefinite exceptions, the whole protection of the existing *laws*.

It has been seen that by the Constitution of the United States, the right of representation in the popular branch of the Legislature, and in the Colleges of Electors to the officers of President and Vice President of the United States, is unequally divided between the northern and southern, or, in other words, the free and the slave holding states; that while the free states are represented only according to their numbers, the slave holders are represented also for their property; and that the equivalent for this privilege is, that they shall bear, in like manner, a heavier burden of all direct taxation. That by the ascendency which their excess of representation gives them in the enactment of the laws, they have invariably, in times of peace, excluded all direct taxation, and thereby enjoyed their excess of representation, without any equivalent whatever. This is, in substance, an evasion of the bilateral provision in the constitution. It gives it an operation entirely one sided. It is a privilege of the southern and slave holding sections of the Union, without any equivalent to the northern and north western freemen whatever.

It is not a little extraordinary that this new pretension of South Carolina, the state which above all others enjoys this unrequited privilege of excessive representation, released from all payment of the direct taxes, of which her proportion would be nearly double that of any non-slave holding state, should proceed from that very complaint that she bears an unequal proportion of imposts, which, by the constitution of the United States, are required to be uniform throughout the Union. Vermont, with a free population of 280,000 souls, has 5 representatives in the popular House of Congress, and seven Electors of President and Vice President. South Carolina, with a free population of less than 260,000 souls, sends nine members to the House of Representatives, and honors the Governor of Virginia with eleven votes for the office of President of the United States. If the rule of representation were the same for South Carolina and Vermont, they would have the same number of Representatives in the House, and the same number of Electors for the choice of President and Vice President. She has nearly double the number of both. Were a direct tax now to be levied, to which South Carolina herself could not object as unconstitutional, her proportion of it must be just as nearly double that of Vermont, as is the number of her members in the House of Representatives. If, by the *protection* to her farmers, and mechanics, and manufacturers, against the competition of foreign labor, armed with foreign legislations, the men of the Green Mountains find brisker markets for the productions of their toil; if their mountains themselves are clad in a fresher and more perennial verdure; if the very face of nature gladdens with the hue of hope, and the smile of joy, at the beneficence of their government, acting in auxiliary subserviency to the beneficence of Heaven, while the slave holder of South Carolina cannot derive so much benefit from the protection of man, because his industry is not his own, and all his profits must be earned by the sweat of another's brow, is this a reason to justify him for tearing to pieces the charter of National Freedom by which he is bound to the free men of Vermont? By the letter of that fundamental compact, his power in the enactment of the laws to be binding upon both, is nearly twice that of the Mountaineer. By the letter of that compact, too, were the revenues of the whole community to be levied by *direct* taxation, his share of contribution must be nearly doubled. With what pretence of reason, therefore, can he complain of a slight inequality bearing upon him; not by the burden of the impost, which is every where the same, but by the primeval curse of Omnipotence upon slavery, denying to him the remote and contingent advantage which the free laborer of Vermont derives from the protection of the laws?

The subscribers believe, therefore, that the ground assumed by the South Carolina Convention for usurping the sovereign and limitless power of the People of that state, to dictate the laws of the Union, and prostrate the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial authority of the United States, is as destitute of foundation as the forms and substance of their proceedings are arrogant, overbearing, tyrannical, and oppressive: they believe that one particle of compromise with that usurped power, or of concession to its pretensions, would be a heavy calamity to the People of the whole Union, and to none more than to the People of South Carolina themselves. That such concession by Congress would be a dereliction of the highest duties to their country, and directly lead to the final and irretrievable dissolution of the Union.

That the President of the United States has a deep and just sense of the solemn duties devolving upon him in this great emergency, the subscribers have seen with great and most sincere satisfaction, by his Proclamation, and by his Message to Congress communicating that document, and others issued from the Executive Department, together with those emanating from the disorganizing faction in South Carolina. It only remains for him to suit the action to the word. Bound by his official oath to take care that the laws shall be faithfully executed, those laws have armed him with ample power to discharge that duty so long as the execution of the laws shall meet with no resistance by force. Even that resistance also, he has not been left without means, lawful means, to overpower and subdue. If other means be necessary or expedient, it is the duty of the Legislature to invest him with them. But with the usurpations of the South Carolina Convention there can be no possible compromise. They must conquer or they must fall.

The subscribers are the more deeply impressed with the conviction that no compromise can be authorized or permitted with the insurrectionary spirit of the documents from South Carolina, because they consider them utterly incompatible with the principles of Republican Government, and because they believe, with equal confidence, that if met with open front and unyielding energy, there is nothing in this array of rebellion in the slightest degree dangerous, they will not say to the existence, but even to the peace and tranquillity of the Union.—For a conflict of physical force, which may God in his mercy forbid, but should it unhappily ensue, the parties to it are one hundred and fifty thousand, at the utmost, strong on one side, and ten millions on the other. But the Ordinance of nullification itself, and all the other state papers of this new sovereignty in embryo, professedly disclaim all purpose or intention of resorting to physical force, unless in self defence. If, in the spirit of county court ligitation, they can by quibbles and quillets of the law, entangle the justice of the Union in a net of subtleties, by capiases, replevins, and writs of habeas corpus; if by imposing unhallowed and detested oaths upon their own citizens, in violation of their allegiance and obligations to their country—if by enjoining upon them under heavy penalites, fraud, perjury, the breach of their own promises, contracts, and obligations, and the forfeiture of all their civic duties as American freemen—if by all these ingenious and peaceable devices the collection of the revenues of the United States, within the State of South Carolina, can be practically and permanently frustrated, the purpose of nullification is accomplished; she asks no more—she draws no sword—she faints at the very sight of blood—she thinks

"The SOVEREIGN'ST thing on earth
Is parmacity for an inward bruise,"

and as a *sovereign* State she will administer nothing but parmacity to heal the inward bruises of the constitution. From the principles announced by the President in his proclamation, and in his recent message, and from all the measures of the Government yet adopted in preparation for this exigency, there is no reason to apprehend that force will, in the first instance, be used on the part of the United States. The determination not to yield, is a spirit passive in its nature until aggression provokes it to action. It endures until summoned to resistance in self defence. In the collision of exasperated passions, it is the temper of aggression that always strikes the first blow. Nullification, in assuming the attitude of self defence denies its own nature; it is essentially aggressive, and will assuredly find that it can never accomplish its purpose, but by hostile action. So long as it stays its hand, however, the laws of the Union will have their execution. The executive minister of the law performs his duty until met by the resistance of physical force, and until then the thunder of the ordinance is but a *brutum fulmen*. Let the government of the Union, in all its branches, manifest the pure, unaggressive, but firm and inflexible temper of self defence, and nullification will vanish like a noxious exhalation before the morning sun.

By the Constitution of the U. States, it is provided that the United States shall guaranty to every State in this Union a Republican form of Government. The subscribers believe, with one of the most eminent and virtuous citizens of South Carolina,* that Republican Government, in that State, ceased with the Ordinance of Nullification. It ceased, as he says, "in spirit and in truth." It ceased even in form. Government is the enactment and administration of laws, or it is a dominion of arbitrary power.—Republican Government, is a Government of laws. The Government by Will, is not Republican Government. The Constitutions of several of the States, expressly declare the intent of their institution to be, to establish a Government of laws, and not of men. In these United States, the People, although the true and legitimate source of all political power, have never exercised the powers of Government themselves. They delegate power by Constitutions of Government, all under strict limitations, to secure the rights of the citizen from the oppression of arbitrary power. Under these constitutions, the legislative, the executive, and the judicial powers are separated from each other, a separation without which, some of them expressly declare, and all tacitly recognize, that there can be no enjoyment of liberty. They entrust the power of legislation to two co-ordinate assemblies of men, each operating as a check upon the other, and generally under the further check of a qualified negative in the Chief Executive Magistrate. Such is the Constitution of the United States. Such is the Constitution of the State of South Carolina. These Constitutions are the fundamental laws of the land, protective of the rights of every individual citizen. Under this protection, a Convention is assembled, representing a part of the people of South Carolina, but assuming to represent them all—acknowledging no law; affecting the exercise of absolute, irresistible, uncontrollable power, and issues an Ordinance annulling the Constitution and Laws of the United States within the State of S. Carolina, commanding the Legislature of the State to enact laws in violation of the Constitution of the State; absolving the citizens of the State from the fulfilment of their promises, contracts, and obligations; and imposing upon them oaths, which they cannot take without giving the lie to their consciences in the face of God. The Convention which issued this Ordinance, has an existence, authorized by the Legislature, for a whole year. After giving out this memorable Ordinance, it adjourns, to meet again at the convocation of its President. Upon the principle which it assumes as the rule of action for itself, it is invested with the whole *sovereign* power of the people of South Carolina, subject to no limitation, but that of time, and that extending to a whole year. During all that period, its authority is paramount to that of the Legislature, to the constitution of the State, to the Constitution of the United States. It possesses the whole power of the people—Legislative, Executive, Judicial—it may constitute itself a tribunal for the trial of offenders against any ordinance which it may ordain—it may pass sentence of death upon any such offender—it may erect within its Hall a guillotine or gibbet, execute its own sentences by the hand of its own President. It has passed a law, not only impairing, but nullifying in express terms the obligation of contracts—it may, by the same sovereign power, pass bills of attainder, ex post facto laws—it may proscribe the freedom of the press, the freedom of speech, the freedom of conscience—it may establish a religion, and religious inquisition—it may grant titles of nobility—and, lastly, it may invest all these powers in its President, to have, and to hold, and to exercise, to him and his heirs forever. To say that they will not exercise these powers, is only to say that they will not thus abuse the power which they claim to possess. It is pure, unadulterated despotism—despotism in a single assembly, superseding the protection of the Constitution and the Laws, guaranteed by the United States to every State in the Union, and to all its citizens. During the existence of that Convention, the Government of South Carolina is not Republican. It has no Government. It is under the rule of an organized anarchy, with a nominal Legislature, subordinate to a lawless assemblage of tyrants calling themselves the People of South Carolina.

It must especially not be forgotten that among the implied, necessarily implied powers, claimed by this Convention, is that of enacting laws for the United States—laws paramount even to the Constitution of the United States. To repeal a law is to enact a law—to nullify a law is an act of more transcendent authority. The power competent to repeal is competent to enact a law. To nullify a law is an act of superior and paramount authority. The Ordinance of South Carolina, nullifying in words only within the limits of that State, the whole code of Revenue Laws of the United States, assumes, in fact, the authority of repealing that whole code throughout the United States. It legislates for the whole Union. Submission to it for one instant would recognise an appellate power of legislation, co-extensive with the whole Union, in every one of its States. To call such a system Anarchy, would be to give it too mild a name. It is usurpation of the most odious character—usurpation of one State over the laws of twenty three—and brands the State itself, as well as the individuals by whom the absurd pretension is raised, with the indelible character of "close ambition varnished o'er with zeal."

From these pretensions, the State of South Carolina must desist. The subscribers have no doubt that unless encouraged to persevere in them by some faltering or weakness of concession on the part of the Government of the United States, she will desist from them, and thereby redeem herself from the obloquy of a desperate struggle to subdue the whole family of her sisters under the dominion of her own ungovernable will. She must resume her seat in the family circle, from which she has so unadvisedly started, and submit to the laws, which she shared in establishing, until she can persuade her associated equals to concur with her in repealing them. Of this result the subscribers entertain not the slightest doubt, if the clear and indisputable rights of the whole Union shall be maintained with becoming perseverance and fortitude by the Government of the United States.

*Thomas S. Grimke.

Palpable Hits.—The following *thrusts* were given and taken during the late discussions on federal relations in the Virginia House of Delegates.

Mr. Moore having concluded his second speech, Mr. Dickinson, of South Carolina, rose and said: "That the gentleman from Rockbridge (Mr. Moore) was mistaken, when he said that he (Mr. D.) had boasted of stabbing the member from Rockbridge under the fifth rib—it was a much greater Ox (Gen. Jackson) than him (Mr. M.) that he gored."

Mr. Moore, in reply, said, "It was possible he might have been mistaken, but still he was strongly under the impression that the gentleman had said something about stabbing the Delegate from Rockbridge under the fifth rib. However that might be, he entertained no doubt but that the great Ox to which the gentleman (Mr. D.) had just alluded would be as little apprehensive as he (Mr. M.) was, of being gored by an animal more remarkable for its ears than its horns."

PITTSBURGH WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT,

CORRECTED FOR THE GAZETTE, WEEKLY.

ARTICLES.	D.	C.	D.	C.
ALE.				
Per lb.	6	00	0	00
ALUM.				
Per bbl		05½	0	6
ASHES.				
Pot, per lb.		04	0	4½
Pearl do		4½	0	5
Scorched Salts		3¾	0	4
APPLES.				
Per barrel	1	50	2	00
AXES.				
Pitts. bl'ck. pr doz	14	00	16	00
Cast steel do	16	00	18	00
Mann's do	18	00	20	00
BACON.				
Hog, round		05	0	05¾
Hams, covered		7	0	00
do uncovered		5½	0	00
BEER.				
Pittsb. per bbl.	3	00	0	00
BEES WAX.				
Clear, per lb		17	0	00
BOTTLES.				
Castor oil, per gr.	8	00	0	00
Claret do	8	50	10	00
Wine, black	15	00	0	00
Porter, green	8	50	9	00
do black	12	00	0	00
Pint do per doz.	0	62½	0	00
Quart do	0	87½	0	00
½ gallon do				
Gallon do	1	25	0	00
BUTTER.				
Fresh in Market lb.		15	0	20
do in kegs, do		8	0	6
Roll in bbls.		9	0	10
CANDLES.				
Dip'd tallow per lb		11	0	0
Mould do.		12½	0	0
Sperm do		35	0	0
CHEESE.				
West. Res. per lb		05½	0	6
Eastern		12½	0	0
Pine Apple		12½	0	0
CHAINS.				
Halter, per doz.	6	00	7	00
Trace	10	00	12	50
Log, per lb		10	0	12
Chain Cables				
COFFEE.				
Java, per lb.		17	0	18
St. Domingo		15½	0	00
Rio		15	0	15
COAL.			0	05
Delivered, bush.		5½	0	05
CORDAGE.				
Ky. Hemp, pr lb.		8	0	00
Best white Rope		12½	0	00
Common do.		10	0	11
Best tarred		11	0	00
Common do		10	0	11
16 yd bed cords dz.	1	62½	0	00
18½ do do	1	87½	0	00
24 do do	2	50	0	00
37 do do	3	75	0	00
40 do do	4	50	0	00
Bed lacings 15 yds long, per doz	1	25	0	00
Plough lines, 10 yds long, pr doz	1	00	0	00
Manilla rope, lb.	0	19	0	20
Do bed cords 10 yds long pr doz	1	50	0	00
Do 16 yds long	2	50	0	00
Do 20 do	3	00	0	00
Do 30 do	4	50	0	00
Hemp packing yarn, per lb	0	10	0	0
COTTON.				
Miss. & Louis. pr lb		11	0	12
Tenn. & Alabam. do.		9	0	10
COOKING STOVES.				
Peterson's Patent—				
No. 1,	155	00	0	00
No. 2,	140	00	0	00
No. 3,	65	00	0	00
No. 4,	40	00	0	00
COPPER.			0	00
Braziers, lb.		32	0	00
Sheathing		28	0	00
CORKS.				
Per gross		50	0	60
CRACKERS.				
Water (Davis) bbl	4	75	0	00
Butter do	5	75	0	00
DYE STUFFS.				
Log'd & Fust. pr lb		2½	0	00
Do chipped		3½	0	00
Nicaragua, in sticks		5	0	00
Camwood, ground		8	0	00
Madder, best ground		25	0	00
Indigo Span. Flot.	1	25	1	40
FEATHERS.				
Kentucky live, lb		34	0	35
Ohio do		34	0	35
Mixed do		28	0	00
FISH.				
New Mackerel, No 1, bbl.	10	00	0	00
No 2 do	7	50	8	50
3 do	6	00	6	50

ARTICLES	D.	C.	D.	C.
Do in Kits	1	50	2	00
Herring, No. 1, bbl	7	00	7	50
Salmon per. lb		10	0	00
Cod per lb		5¾	0	00
FLOUR.				
Super, Retail, bbl	3	50	4	00
Fine do	3	00	3	25
Buckwheat cwt.	1	75	0	00
FRUIT.				
Almonds per lb		15	0	00

GOVERNOR'S OBJECTIONS

To the bill entitled "An act to incorporate the Farmers' and Manufacturers' Bank of Delaware County."

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

GENTLEMEN—I have examined and maturely considered bill No. 27, entitled "An act to incorporate the Farmers' and Manufacturers' Bank of Delaware county," and sincere as my desire is to concur with the General Assembly, in all their acts and measures not prohibited by the constitution, nor essentially inconsistent with the public interests, or which exhibit questions of expediency only, I am nevertheless constrained to withhold my assent from the bill in question, under a firm conviction, that if no immediate benefit shall result to the community in which we live, from my non-concurrence, I shall, at least, have the satisfaction to know that I have done my endeavor to save that community from what I conscientiously believe to be an alarming and much to be dreaded evil, now manifesting itself, in an excited but morbid spirit for banking and its concomitant speculation, generally ending, as experience has heretofore taught us, in a state of depression, distress, and ruin. I have therefore directed the Secretary of the Commonwealth to return the bill to the House of Representatives in which it originated, with the following reasons for my dissent.

First—The Bank of Delaware county, established at Chester, in that county, by the act of 1814, with a capital of two hundred thousand dollars, of which the sum of seventy seven thousand five hundred and ten dollars, only, has been called for and paid in by the stockholders, is believed to be entirely adequate to the wants and necessities of the people, and to furnish all necessary accommodations for facilitating and giving a healthful and vigorous impulse to the prosecution of the various branches of industry in progress within the county. One hundred and twenty two thousand four hundred and ninety dollars, of the capital stock of that bank, a sum considerably greater than the whole amount of capital of the bank proposed to be created by the bill under consideration, has never been required to be paid over by the stockholders. The very fact, therefore, that so small an amount of the capital of the existing bank has been called for by the directors, furnishes strong, if not conclusive evidence, that a greater amount of banking capital has not, hitherto, been considered necessary for the accommodation of the people of Delaware county, and that an additional bank is not needed, and would answer no useful purpose for *mere public accommodation;* especially as the Bank of Delaware county, by calling in the residue of its capital, may increase its discounts and extend its business beyond its present opperations, to an extent far exceeding that which the bank contemplated by the bill in question, would, from its limited capital, be enabled to do.

Second—If the bank proposed to be established by the bill under consideration had stood alone, and entirely unconnected with the general press for the incorporation of similar institutions, from various parts of the state; manifest as it is that it cannot be required for any useful purpose, the passage of the bill might, perhaps, have been tolerated upon the ground of competition, or some other plausible pretext; but we cannot shut our eyes against the alarming fact, that this bill is but one of a batch of bills numbering, it is believed, not less than twenty three, providing for the *incorporation of a like number of banks* reported to the Legislature in the course of the present session; by which it is proposed to add to the existing banking capital within the commonwealth, the further sum of six millions nine hundred and fifty five thousand dollars. It must be obvious to the plainest capacity, what a state of things such an addition to the number of banks and to the banking capital already in opperation within the commonwealth, must necessarily produce. It does not appear that there is any want of banking capital, at present, in the state of Pennsylvania, (except perhaps in some of our manufacturing communities,) to discount all the good paper that is offered, or to afford any and every accommodation that prudence would justly, or our citizens could reasonably require; most, if not all, of the banks now in operation in this commonwealth, it is believed, are conducted upon correct principles, and based upon solid foundations as to capital; and, it is believed to be a fact, that many of them would gladly extend their discounts, provided a safe business offered. Under such circumstances, should the proposed number of banks, or any considerable portion of them, be added to those already in existence, the inevitable consequence must be, that the new institutions must either remain altogether inoperative, or they must invite business; which latter would be most likely, as they would not be willing to remain passive spectators of the operations of their more prosperous and successful neighbors: Speculation, in all its destructive varieties, would thus be encouraged; a fictitious, unsound value would be given to property; excessive issues of banking paper would inundate the country; a brief but forced show of prosperity would be produced, ending, as all such ephemeral excitements, founded upon speculation based upon borrowed capital inevitably must end, in speedy depression, bankruptcy, and ruin.

Third—The currency of the commonwealth is, in the present state of our banking institutions, considered by all as being entirely sound, uniting, in the language of the committee on banks, "*all the requisites of a perfect circulating medium,*" in that condition I feel desirous it should remain, and would therefore refrain from doing any act by which its healthful condition might be endangered, or its character for solidity and soundness in any manner tarnished or impaired. An increase of banks in situations where the business of the community is not of a character to require it, would lead to such results; and as the rage for such increase seems to be gaining strength in every part of the state, it seems to me that in order to preserve the state from return to a period of ruin and distress, such as it has but recently escaped from, it is best that the evil should be met and resisted in its inception, and the country saved from the disasters which a temporizing or yielding policy would be sure to entail upon it. These are my own views of this important subject, hastily thrown together. Should the General Assembly differ from me in opinion, and believe me to be in error, it is in the power of a constitutional majority to set the matter right.

I have also examined and considered the bill entitled, "An act to incorporate the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank of Pittsburgh;" and believing that the city of Pittsburgh does require an extension of its banking capital, to afford the facilities and aids necessary to a vigorous and prosperous prosecution of the various and extensive commercial and manufacturing enterprizes in which its citizens are engaged, I have approved and signed the same, and directed the Secretary of the Commonwealth to return it to the House of Representatives, in which it originated.

GEO. WOLF.

Harrisburgh, March 29, 1833.

The National Gazette notices Mr. Adams's Report thus:

"We do not recollect any public document which has made a deeper impression, and excited more admiration than the Report of Mr. Adams, from the Committee on Manufactures. It has been read with particular earnestness by every one into whose hands it has fallen. We have received from various quarters emphatic thanks for having distributed it in a convenient form, and the wish is generally expressed that it should be as widely circulated as possible. To have dissipated so much error and conveyed so much sound doctrine as is done in this Report, and done with so much force and vivacity of expression, would seem alone achievement enough for even a longer career in Congress than the present one of its author. Long may he remain to rebuke and expose thus, political heresy and faction—to enlighten and edify the People."

The Charleston Courier announces the dissolution of the late South Carolina Convention, in the following terms:

"The State Convention, after nullifying the Enforcing Bill, and referring the matter of the oath of allegiance to the Legislature, put a period to its existence on Monday last. We are truly rejoiced at the death of the many headed monster—it emancipates us from the thraldom of an irresponsible despotism, and restores us to freedom, and places us once more under the safe dominion of the constitution and laws."

From the National Gazette.

On the 14th inst. Mr. Clay's Compromise Bill was discussed in the South Carolina Convention. We must be permitted to exemplify the lights in which it was presented by some of the chief nullifiers.

Governor Miller "conceived *that this bill, in its principles, recognized the South Carolina doctrines.*" He ended by repeating that *he thought South Carolina had gained the victory, and substantially obtained her objects.* As to the Force Bill, he regarded it as a mere *bravado.*"

The Hon. Robert Barnwell said—"*It is evident that the class of manufacturers that can live under this bill, will be few, and little formidable.*" "I do not, however, exhort the State to rely upon any acts of the general government. She has been bitterly taught to give no such reliance. It is on her alone that I rely—on her courage, her vigilance, he prudence, her principles. I count on her Nullification, which will rally the United South, the very instant that any breach of the compromise now formed, is attempted."

Mr. Wilson spoke of "*Mr. Clay's bill as a triumph of principle,* and contended that as it was such, the State stood on high ground."

"Mr. Hamilton followed, arguing that there was a boon gained. Had it not been said, and openly avowed, that not one jot would be granted to South Carolina while her ordinance to nullify remained on her statute book; and yet, we see an abandonment of the principle, from the very quarter where least was expected. He was proud to say it, *that the Ajax of the American System had come forward with a bill, conceding the point demanded by the State,* (and so he conceived Mr. Clay's bill,) and he pronounced it *a glorious and triumphant victory.*"

"Mr. Turnbull took the floor, and enlarged upon the advantages gained by the bill of Mr. Clay. South Carolina had much cause for gratulation; she had triumphed in the course she had taken; the advantages of the bill were apparent, and very clear in his view. He then proceeded to shew wherein those advantages consisted, and was astonished that gentlemen should say, that nothing was gained. He would abstain from any expression of joyous declamation on that occasion, and in that hall, but he conceived it a glorious and decided victory. *The enemy had been driven from his moorings, and compelled to shelter himself under the principle of no protection;* and was this no triumph? He thought otherwise."

A correspondent of the Washington Globe writes from Columbia, S. C., (19th inst.) as follows:—

"From all I see and can learn, I cannot resist the belief that *disunion* is the settled purpose of the chief men of the Nullifying party, and that a plan is at this moment on foot to form a *Southern league,* for the express purpose of establishing a *confederacy* independent of that government our fathers established.

"Every effort will now be made to unite the Southern States in one common feeling, and then in united action. I hope I am mistaken; but I fear time will prove the truth of my apprehensions."

Let the people of the Southern States imagine what would be their condition when they should fall under the rule of demagogues, such as the authors of the South Carolina *Ordinances and test oaths.*—*National Gazette.*

The foolish proceedings of a few ambitious individuals, have struck a blow at the prosperity of South Carolina, from which it probably never will recover. Thousands of valuable citizens have already transferred their "allegiance" to other States whilst the unsettled condition of affairs has depreciated the credit of those who have remained, to a ruinous extent. And should the revolutionary spirit still be permitted to exist, the nullifiers will discover, that they have exchanged ease, affluence, and respect, for a "barren sceptre."—*Baltimore Chronicle.*

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 5, 1833.

Clay and the Tariff.—On the 11th of January, 1833, Mr. Clay offered the following resolution, in the Senate:—

"*Resolved,* That *the existing duties upon articles imported from foreign countries, and not coming into competition with similar articles made or produced within the United States, ought to be forthwith abolished,* except the duties upon wines and silks, and that those ought to be reduced. And that the committee on finance be instructed to report a bill accordingly."

By this resolution it will be perceived that he proposed to *reduce* the duties on wines and silks, and to *abolish* the duties on all articles not coming into competition with articles manufactured in this country. This resolution received the approbation of all the sincere and honest friends of home industry throughout the Union. The scheme of legislation suggested was founded upon the principle of *discrimination.* Articles not coming into competition with our own products, or as they are shortly called, *unprotected* articles, were to be admitted *duty free,* and the duties upon *protected* articles were to be continued. If this scheme had been adopted and persevered in, there is no room to doubt that the revenue would have been sufficiently reduced, while the protection to our own industry would have been ample and efficient.

In support of this resolution, Mr. Clay delivered an able speech, from which the following passages are extracted—

"Although it may be impracticable to say what the exact amount of the public revenue should be, for the future, and what would be the precise produce of any given system of imposts, we may safely assume, that the revenue may now be reduced, and considerably reduced. This reduction may be effected in various ways, and on different principles. Only three modes shall now be noticed.

1st, To reduce duties on all articles, in the same ratio, without regard to the principle of protection.

2d, To retain them on the unprotected articles, augment them on the protected articles.

And, 3d, To abolish and reduce the duties on unprotected articles, retaining and enforcing the faithful collection of those on the protected articles.

To the first mode there are *insuperable objections. It would lead inevitably to the destruction of our home manufactures.* It would establish a sort of bed of Procrustes, by which the duties on all articles should be blindly measured, without respect to their nature or the extent of their consumption. And it would be derogatory to every principle of theory or practice on which the government has hitherto proceeded."

"The third mode is the most equitable and reasonable, and it presents an undebateable ground, on which I had hoped we could all safely tread, without difficulty. It exacts no sacrifice of principle from the opponent of the American system; it comprehends none on the part of its friends. The measure before you embraces this mode. It is simple, and free from all complexity. It divides the whole subject of imposts according to its nature. It settles at once what ought not to be disputed, and leaves to be settled hereafter, if necessary, what may be controverted."

"The measure is in conformity with the uniform practice of the government, from its commencement, and with the professions of all the eminent politicians of the south, until of late. It assumes the right of the government, in the assessment of duties, *to discriminate between those articles which sound policy requires it to foster, and those which it need not encourage.* This has been the invariable principle, on which the government has proceeded, from the act of Congress of the 4th of July, 1789, down to the present time. And has it not been admitted by almost every prominent southern politician? Has it not been even acknowledged by the fathers of the free trade church, in their late address, promulgated from Philadelphia, to the people of the United States? If we never had a system of foreign imposts, and were now called upon, for the first time, to originate one, should we not discriminate between the objects of our own industry, and those produced by foreigners?"

"In stating that the duties on the protected class ought to be retained, it has been far from my wish to preclude inquiry into their adequacy or propriety. If it can be shown that, in any instance, they are excessive, or disproportionately burthensome on any section of the union, for one I am ready to vote for their reduction or modification. The system contemplates an *adequate* protection; beyond that it is not necessary to go. *Short of that, its operations will be injurious to all parties.*"

To our mind it seems that even the ingenuity and eloquence of Mr. Clay could not reconcile the discrepancies between his recent course and the doctrines laid down in the above resolution and extracts.—The concluding sentence, in the above extracts, is perfectly sound, and of the highest importance. It is undeniably true that "*inadequate protection must be injurious to all parties.*" It will be injurious to the manufacturers, because it will not shield them from the competition of the rich and long established manufacturers of Europe. It will be injurious to the consumers, in this country, because, when protection does not produce domestic manufactures, the duty must operate as an increase of the price of the article upon which it is paid. The consumer must have the article, and as he cannot get it of *home* manufacture he must take the *foreign* article, with all its charges. But where the protection has produced domestic manufactures, the foreigner, if he continues to send his products into the country, must so reduce his price as that, *with the addition of all charges,* it will not greatly exceed the price of the domestic article with which his articles compete. With this truth so clearly in his mind, we do marvel greatly that Mr. Clay should propose to screw down the duties to the lowest point. Protection, if adequate, fosters and encourages domestic manufactures, and it makes no difference to the consumers whether the protection is *barely* adequate, or whether it is *abundantly* so. If the *twenty* per cent. is sufficient to protect our manufactures, it is as good to them and to the country as *fifty,* and as little oppressive to the South. But, if the twenty per cent. should prove insufficient, then, according to Mr. Clay's own showing, his tariff must be injurious to all parties.—We admired neither the ingenuity nor the humanity of the Indian who amused himself by trying how near he could throw his tomahawk to General Putnam's head; nor can we approve Mr. Clay's experiment in trying how close he can trim protection without destroying it, even if he had no design to draw blood.

We are told that many manufacturers are satisfied with the bill—we have no doubt of it. We have conversed with some who, while they condemned the bill as injurious to the country, declared that it would not injure them personally. They reasoned thus—'manufacturers of small capital must be crushed, capitalists will be deterred from embarking in manufactures, thus the home competition will be lessened, the demand for laborers will be reduced, and the wages of labor must fall.' We have no doubt that wealthy manufacturers will be able to profit by this reduction of wages.—It will, in some measure, be coining money out of the reduced comfort of the laborers.—This is the ground of our strongest objection to the abandonment of the protective policy—it would make many of the rich richer, and the great body of the poor, poor indeed.

We conclude this article with the following extract from the Speech of Mr. Davis, of Massachusetts, one of the most able and talented advocates of the protective policy, upon Mr. Clay's bill.

"What will be the effect of this bill? The protection will be diminished from year to year. This will check the operations of capital—it will I fear stop investments, if it does not crush that enterprizing, valuable class of young men who have entered upon business, relying upon their industry and capacity to carry them forward. They are in debt, and I fear timid creditors may fall upon them. Business then will be brought to a stand at any rate, and if bankruptcies ensue, will be diminished. This is precisely what some interested in manufacturing are selfish enough to desire, for they have money—*wages will be cheaper,* if a portion of the mills cease to run, and no new ones are erected, and the capitalists will by this means, in the end, gain more by a diminution in the competition in business, and the reduction in wages, than they will lose by the reduction in duties. But, sir, this is a policy founded in such naked selfishness—it is built up so manifestly at the expense of those who have small capital, and of the laborers—it is so hostile to the first principles of protection which invite the free investment of capital from all quarters—that goods may be made cheap by the competition, and the public be thus benefitted—that no friend of American labor can give it his approbation on that ground. It may answer for a time the purposes of a few, if it operates as they anticipate; but should this prove so, it will be an unanswerable argument with the public for disapproving of it, for the causes which will make the measure valuable to some, will make it injurious to the public."

Mr. Adams' Report.—We continue the publication of this noble document, and will conclude it in our next paper. We offer no apology to our readers for occupying so much of our paper with it—indeed we would consider any attempt at an apology as an insult to their intelligence. The report is a paper which should be read, and read again, by every freeman north of Mason and Dixon's line. Pennsylvanians, particularly, should read it without intermission.—It is high time that this state should throw off those leading strings by which she has been led, at the pleasure of the Southern States. The slave states have too long dictated to the yeomanry—the bone and muscle of the Union. They have too long played the part of a feeble, a petted, and a petulant child to a doating mother. This report is well calculated to rouse us to treat our brethren of the South as our peers—to exact justice from them, and not to treat them as weak dependents, entitled to indulgence and favor.—Mr. Adams fully, and forcibly exhibits to view the great concession made to the southern states, in allowing them a representation in Congress for their slaves. Sixty-six thousand seven hundred and eighty slaves in South Carolina, are entitled to one representative in Congress, and in this respect are upon an equality with the fifty odd thousand freemen in Allegheny county. Yet our county, probably, pays more tax than a half a million slaves.

That part of Mr. Adams' report in which he notices the outrageous and tyrannical conduct of the Nullifiers, is particularly eloquent and forcible. The following passages, particularly, are altogether worthy of the high minded, high spirited son of the fearless advocate of the Declaration of Independence. "They (the Committee) believe that *one particle of compromise* with that usurped power, or of *concession* to its pretensions would be a heavy calamity to the whole Union, and to none more than to the people of South Carolina"—and again, "But with the usurpations of the S. Carolina Convention there can be *no possible compromise.* They must conquer or they must fall."

How admirably does all this contrast with the miserable croakings of Henry Clay.

"This, or some other measure of *conciliation* is now more than ever necessary, since the passage through the Senate of the enforcing bill," argued the advocate of the compromise bill.

Conciliation indeed! "to rebels, stalking forth under the worse than Gorgon shield of State sovereignty"—to rebels in open, undisguised, and causeless opposition and hostility to the Constitution and laws of the country!!

The attempt of the editor of the Statesman to excite the sympathies and commiseration of the public, by representing himself as a persecuted man, and us as his persecutor, is as ridiculous as it is pitiful. We have never been the aggressor in any controversy with him.—From his first angry advocacy of Playmart, and his ill natured attack upon the officers of justice, for their conduct in relation to that man, down to this hour, the editor of the Statesman has commenced every sparring that we have had.—Heretofore, we have merely fended off; hereafter, we will not even do that, but let him have the field to himself.

Serious Fire.—The public buildings at Washington, occupied as the offices of the Treasury Department, were destroyed by fire, on the morning of the 31st March, between two o'clock and sunrise.—Most of the valuable papers were saved.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Saturday, March 30.—The Darby Bank bill was then before the House for re-consideration, and the question put,

Shall this bill pass? When the members voted as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Ashbridge, *Bayne,* Brodhead, Bruce, Buchanan, Butler, Connelly, Crawford, Donnell, FUNK, Gibbon, Griffith, Gross, Hamlin, Hart, Henderson, Hoover, *Hultz, Irwin,* Jackson, Kauffman, Kelchner, Ogden, Patterson, (Lan.) Pennypacker, Rankin, Read, *Scott,* Shearer, Smith, Thompson, (Ven.) Walker, Westbrook, Wister, Anderson, *Speaker*—35.

Nays—Messrs. Adams, Allshouse, Andrews, Barnhart, Bertels, Bingham, Bishpham, Boileau, Bratton, Bryson, Clarke, Clarkson, Cocklin, Farrell, Findlay, Gilmore, Hanna, Harris, Huntzinger, Johnson, Kline, (Berks) Kline, (Col.) Knepley, Kulins, Lacock, Lardner, Leaming, Love, M'Culloh, M'Dowell, (Bed.) M'Dowell, (Frank.) Matthias, Miller, Mitchell, Morris, Oliver, Patterson, (Adams) Patterson, (Fay.) Renshaw, Royer, Say, Sharon, Strohm, Thompson, (Philada.) Toland, Tyson, Wallace, Waugh, Weida, Weirick, —50.

So the bill was lost, and the Governor's *veto* sustained.

Mr. Funk voted for the bill. *Mr. Fox* was absent—*Har. Chron.*

Cholera in Ireland.—The following shows the state of the disease in Ireland; for the week ending 8th February. New cases 536, deaths 305, recoveries 196. The deaths now far exceed the recoveries, which has not latterly been the case. The places, at which the disease now prevails, are—Tralee, Kilnagariff, Castlepollard, Killoughter, Kilkenny, and Hebertstown.

The Swabian Mercury gives the following extracts, under date of Frankfort, Dec. 18:—"The Jews who have obtained the rights of citizenship have always been allowed to purchase a house and garden—By a recent decision this privilege has been enlarged to an ultimated extent, so that Israelites may now become the proprietors of houses and land, like the other citizens of Frankfort.—This measure has long been expected as due to the spirit of the age, and as destroying one of the worst remnants of the prejudices of barbarous and intolerant times.

Extracts from the Review of the Baltimore Market, for the week ending Friday afternoon, March 29.

Coffee.—The market is without animation. We note sales to the trade, in limited lots, of about 500 bags good Rio at 13 1-4 cents. Lots of prime Rio are held at 13 1-2 cents. Moderate sales of St. Domingo at 12 a 12 1-4 cents, and of inferior do. at 11 3-4 cents. A lot of Java was sold at 13 3-4 cents.

Flour.—The inspection returns show the aggregate weekly receipts of all descriptions to be within a fraction of 13,000 bbls. The demand, however, has been fully equal to the receipts on sale, and the market remains firm.

Howard street Flour.—The weekly receipts are about 6,000 barrels. The sales from stores, comprising about 2,000 bbls., or more, have been very generally made at $5 50 per bbl. cash. In an instance or two a fraction less, and in another a fraction more was paid. The fair store price to day is $5 50, and we quote accordingly. Until Wednesday inclusive, the *wagon price* was uniform at $5 25; on Thursday, loads were taken at $5 31 1-4, and this morning it ranges at $5 25 to $5 37 1-2. The fair wagon quotation, as nearly as we can ascertain it, is the medium rate of $5 31 1-4.

City Mills Flour.—The market is bare of this description. The few limited lots coming in from the mills that have any wheat to grind, are held at $5 50, cash.

Susquehanna Flour.—About 4,000 bbls. have reached the market since last Report, most of which came in at the beginning of the week.—There has been a fair demand, and upwards of 3,000 bbls. have been taken at $5 37 1-2 to $5 50 per bbl., according to condition and brands. The market is firm, and we quote the same prices to day.

A parcel of 800 bbls. Hartford county Flour was sold this morning at $5 50, one half cash, and the balance at 60 days.

The inspections of the week, ending on Thursday evening, comprise the following kinds and quantities, viz:

	bbls.	*half bbls.*
Howard street,	5698	99
City Mills,	3168	47
Susquehanna,	4070	00
Total,	12936	146

Besides 919 bbls. Rye Flour, and — hhds. and 67 bbls. Corn Meal.

GRAIN.

Wheat.—We have to report an advance in prices since last week. On Monday several parcels of water borne reds were sold at $1 10 to $1 15 for fair to prime quality. On Tuesday and Wednesday there was little or no wheat at market. On Thursday three parcels of red, including one of 1700 bushels, were sold at $1 18; they were of prime and heavy grain, but the largest parcel was not free of garlic. We quote good to prime reds to day at $1 15 a $1 18. There have been no whites at market.

Clover Seed.—The wagon price of good lots is $7 50; other lots above or below that price, according to quality. Sales of numerous parcels, from stores, of good quality, at $8 per bushel.

Flax Seed.—Wagon price $1 37 1-2, and store price $1 50 per bushel.

Timothy Seed.—Wagon price $3, and sales from stores at $3 50 a $4.

MARRIED,

On Monday, the 25th of March, by the Rev. C. G. Schweizer Barth, Mr. JOHN CONRAD NACK, to Miss SOPHIA CHARLOTTE VOELKERLINGEN, both of the town of Butler.

On Friday, the 8th ult., by the same, Mr. CASPAR SCHAEFFER, to Miss OTTILIA HOPPEN, both of Cranberry.

On Thursday, the 21st ult., by the same, Mr. SIMON BENNER, to Miss BARBARA KETTERER, both of North Sewickly.

On Tuesday, the 26th ult., by the same, Mr. OLIVER PURVIS, to Miss ELIZABETH KEMPF, both of the town of Butler.

On Thursday, the 28th ult. by the same, Mr. DAVID HANDSCHUH, to Miss SOPHIA REXROTH, both of Butler township.

OFFICE OF THE ALLEGHENY BRIDGE COMPANY, April 3, 1833.

AN Election for a President and ten Managers, a Treasurer, and a Clerk of the Company, for erecting a Bridge over the Allegheny river, at Pittsburgh, will be held at the Toll House, on Monday, the 6th day of May next, to commence at 2 o'clock, P. M. JOHN SNYDER,

Clerk and Treasurer, pro tem.

April 5—1mo

BANK STOCK.

THE sale, by Public Auction, (P. M'Kenna, Auctioneer,) of the Capital Stock of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank of Pittsburgh, will be commenced, and Books of subscriptions opened at the 'Exchange Hotel,' in the city of Pittsburgh, on Monday, the 29th day of April, instant, and continued from day to day until the whole stock is sold, between the hours of 9 o'clock, A. M. and three o'clock, P. M. of each day.

Jacob Forsyth	Cornelius Darragh
Michael Tiernan	George A. Cook
Samuel Smith	Samuel Pettigrew
Thomas S. Clarke	William Eichbaum
Samuel Church	William Marks
James Adams, Jr.	James B. Irwin
Wm. Stewart, [merch.]	William Robinson Jr.
James Kelly	Samuel Fahnestock
Humphrey Fullerton	Richard Gray
Robert S. Cassat	Joseph Oliver
Josiah King	Thomas Scott
Edward D. Gazzam	William B. Foster
George Miltenberger	James S. Craft
William Holmes	*Commissioners.*

April 5, 1833—ts

Pittsburgh Long & Short Hand WRITING ACADEMY.

H. WILLIAMS, Professor of Penmanship,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity, that he has opened a Writing Academy in *Irwin's Row, Corner of the Diamond and Market street,* (the room recently occupied by Mr. Gould,) where he will be happy to instruct Ladies and Gentlemen in the art of Writing, upon the most improved plans, both in LONG AND SHORT HAND. Specimens, mode of teaching, and terms, will be exhibited at the room.

Each Class in Long Hand, will be limited to 10; Gentlemen received all through the day and evening; Ladies, from 10 to 11 A. M., and from 4 till 5, P. M. Among a number of recommendations, the following are deemed sufficient.

From Union College.—'The undersigned states with pleasure, that he has examined the principles of *Stenography,* as taught by Mr. M. T. C. Gould, and has witnessed the success with which the young gentlemen in College have attended to the acquisition of this art, under his instructions. The system is remarkably simple; the art is acquired with great facility, and is worthy of the attention and patronage of all literary men.'

ANDREW YATES,
Professor of Moral Philosophy &c

From Jefferson College.—'It gives me pleasure to recommend Mr. H. Williams, as amiable in his deportment, and deserving of public patronage; his system of Penmanship appears to me to have the merit, above any which I have examined, of being reducible to, and taught by strict rule. I am of opinion, therefore, that its obvious advantages in this particular, must finally introduce it into general use.'

Rev. JOHN H. KENNEDY,
Professor of Mathematics.

April 5—6t

PITTSBURGH AUCTION,

NO. 101, WOOD STREET.

VALUABLE LIBRARY, AT AUCTION.

R. N KONECKE has the pleasure to inform the public that he has reviewed several cases of books, composing a Gentleman's Library—among these books are many London editions of valuable and scarce works.

Printed Catalogues will be ready on Friday morning, when the books may be examined. Sale to take place on Saturday evening, 6th of April.

Among the books are London editions of Brown's Folio and Quarto Bibles; an Edinburgh edition of Neligan's Bible, a very rare and scarce work; John Payne's Universal Geography; 4 vols. with numerous plates, &c. &c. &c.; together with a valuable collection of Miscellaneous works.

April 5, 1833.

S. J. SYLVESTER,

Publisher, Bookseller, and Stationer,

HAS removed his Store from the corner of Wood and Fourth streets, to the stand of Messrs. Holdship & Son, on the corner of Wood and Third streets, where he will keep on hand an extensive assortment of

Books and Stationery,

Writing and Printing Paper, Wall and Wrapping Paper—together with every article in his line, Wholesale and Retail, on accommodating terms.

April 2, 1833.

FRENCH BURR MILL STONE MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public that he has bought the old Factory from Mr. Brady and the administrators of Mr. Munson, dec'd, where he had been employed to work up the Burr blocks, after the death of Mr. Munson He intends hereafter to carry on the business himself, at his own house, which is only twenty seven miles from Pittsburgh, near the clay turnpike road to Mountpleasant; and where there is a post office called Madison, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, to which letters to him can be sent. But he would much rather customers would come themselves and choose their Burrs, which they can easily do, as the place is much nearer than the old Factory. He has on hand a new collection of Burr blocks from Baltimore, and more coming on.

He well understands his business, and hopes from his long experience to give satisfaction to those who may employ him.

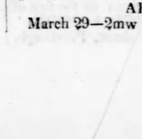
He first learned milling in the lower counties, where Burrs were used, and afterwards served a regular time to Burr mill stone making, with the same men with whom Mr. Munson learned the trade, and for this reason, I was employed by them to work up their blocks. He has made for them, twenty four Burrs, and has heard no complaint.

He is prepared to make them of all sizes and thicknesses for which he will wait cash, when they are taken away—the stock he has to buy, requires cash.

The prices will be the same as formerly.

JACOB DAVIDSON,
Mill Stone Manufactory,
Madison, Westmoreland County, Penn,
March 29.

EAGLE COTTON FACTORY.



THE subscribers respectfully inform the public, that they have commenced spinning Cotton Yarn, which they warrant to be of the first quality, as their machinery is new and of the most approved kind. Orders sent to the Factory, or to Avery & Co. will be promptly executed on the most favorable terms. They also manufacture all kinds of Machinery, which they will warrant equal to any in the United States, and at the lowest prices.

ARBUCKLES & AVERY.

March 29—2mw

Wall Paper and Velvet Borderings.

RECEIVED, this day, a large assortment—embracing the latest eastern patterns, some of which are very elegant—call and examine them, at S. J. SYLVESTER'S,

Corner of Third and Wood streets, late H Holdship & Son. April 5.

TARIFF FOUNDRY.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have added *A CUPOLA to their AIR FOUNDRY,* and are now prepared to manufacture every variety of Castings. They will keep constantly on hand,

STOVES,
GRATES,
GUDGEONS, of all sizes,
SAW MILL IRONS,
WIND MILL do.,
WAGON BOXES,
SAD IRONS,
PLOUGH IRONS,
TEA KETTLES, and
HOLLOW WARE, of all kinds.

They have a large quantity of

STEAM ENGINE PATTERNS,

for Engines of different sizes, on hand.

Any orders left at their Warehouse, No. 47 Liberty street, near the corner of Market and Liberty streets, or at their Foundry, Front street, will be thankfully received, and immediately attended to. J. & E. GREER.

April 2—w3m

A. LAMONT & Co's Patent Vices:
Fullers' Screws:
Timber Wheel, do.:
Mill, do.:
Mill Spindles:
Blanchard's Cast Steel Corn & Grass Scythes:
Do. German do. do.
Thompson's Sickles—on hand and for sale by
JAMES IRWIN,
Corner of Market & Water sts.

March 29—tf

For Sale, Rent, or Barter,

FOR Property in Pittsburgh, a Farm, containing 122 acres of good Land; 60 acres of which are cleared; 12 miles from Beaver town, and 1 mile from Greersburgh. On this land there are a good double barn and stable—also, a dwelling house, with a good stone chimney. Possession given on the 1st of April. For further particulars, enquire of

JAMES KNOX, in Pittsburgh.

☞ The Beaver Republican will insert the above 3 times, and charge this office.

March 26—3t

Fancy & Plain Stationery,

Lately Received from N. York & Philadelphia.

ELEGANTLY ornament. *Bronze Inkstands:* Card Racks, Paper Weights, &c. &c.
Portable Desks:
Traveling Port Folios:
Fancy Pocket Books: Card Cases: Shaving Cases: Silver Fruit Knives: Ever point pencil cases; Chess men, ivory and bone: Fine English quills: Fancy porcelain inkstands: Sand boxes, &c. &c.

For sale by D. M. HOGAN,
March 29—3t No. 73, Wood st.

EVANS'

Patent Method of Tanning Leather.

THE Subscriber having a knowledge of a much improved and valuable method of Tanning Leather, for which he has procured a patent, offers the said knowledge to Tanners and others, for a reasonable compensation. When the importance and value of the discovery, both as regards a saving of TIME, LABOR, and EXPENSE is considered, it will be found much to the advantage of any Manufacturer to obtain it.

The subscriber can be seen or communicated with, by letter, at Salem township, in Westmoreland county, Pa., or to Mr. Andrew Fleming, Second street, Scotch Hill, Pittsburgh.

The following recommendations, the subscriber trusts, will remove any doubts of its vast utility, even from the minds of the sceptical.

We have examined Mr. Evans' patent plan of removing the Hair, and Tanning Hides, and think it a saving of time, labor, and Bark, and will be well worth the attention of Manufacturers of Leather.

John Caldwell,	Wm. Hays & Son,
Bayard & Ralston,	Robert McCullogh,
Alex. Maclay.	Andrew Fleming,
Thomas Semple,	Charles Semple,
John M. Young,	James Murray,
Jacob Livergood,	Nicholas Gibson,
Joseph Long,	James B. Irwin.

We, the undersigned, have examined some Soal Leather, tanned by Mr. Edward Evans, in the new, or patent method, and judge it superior to leather tanned in the old way.

Joseph Long,	W. Young.
Joseph Wilson,	Andrew Fleming.

March 22—3t

I. R. SMITH & Co.

HAVING associated WM. BAGALEY with them, the business in future will be conducted under the firm of WM. BAGALEY & Co., at the old stand; where they will keep constantly on hand, a choice assortment of

GROCERIES,

AND PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURED ARTICLES; which will be sold on the same favorable terms as heretofore.

☞ Wm. Bagaley & Co. will settle the accounts of I. R. Smith & Co.

January 2, 1833.

I. R. SMITH has removed to Baltimore, and connected himself in business there with Nathan M. Chafee, under the firm of CHAFEE & SMITH, Wholesale Grocers, corner N. Howard and Saratoga streets, Baltimore. I. R. Smith solicits the continuation of favors received from his Western friends.

CHAFEE & SMITH, *Baltimore.*
WM. BAGALEY & Co., *Pittsburgh.*

January 4—w3mo.

CONSUMPTION CURED

THE INDIAN SPECIFIC;

THE PREVENTION AND CURE *of Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, Consumptions, Spitting Blood, and diseases of the Breast and Lungs, &c. prepared by Dr. CLARKSON FREEMAN, of the city of Lancaster.*

Bill of Direction, accompanying each bottle of the Specific, pointing out in a conspicuous manner, all the symptoms in the different stages of these distressing diseases. Also, particular directions respecting diet and regimen, and how patients are to conduct through every stage until health is restored—for vain and useless would be the prescriptions of the ablest physicians, accompanied with the most powerful and useful medicines, if the directions are not faithfully adhered to.

The public are informed that the depositions of 287 persons have been taken before proper authorities, in the city of Lancaster, all completely cured in the most desperate cases of consumption, some of which are detailed in the bills accompanying each bottle.

A fresh supply of the above Specific has been received, and is for sale by B. A. Fahnestock, corner of Sixth and Wood streets; Henry P. Schwartz & Co., No. 42 Market street, 2d door below 3d street; and, Charles Avery & Co., corner of 2nd and Wood streets. April 24, 1832.—w1y

A. W. FOSTER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS removed his Office to Irwin's Four Story Row. Entrance on the Diamond, one door from Market street,

April 2—5t

OLD WINES AND LIQUORS.

WE have made several late importations of these articles, and now offer—
Champagne, of every variety of brands, in pint and quart bottles;
Madeira do. do., up to $8 per gal. and $72 per dozen;
Pale, Brown, and Gold Sherry;
Malmsey Madeira, old and very rich;
Sercial do. do. do.;
Port, Burgundy, and Claret;
Johannisberger, Markebronner, Hockheimer, Leibfromilch, &c.;
Champagne, Cogniac, and Premium Brandy, up to $8 per gallon;
Cologne Gin, in stone jars, (very superior;)
Old Holland Gin, Jamaica Spirits, &c.;

☞ Tavern keepers and others are informed that, in addition to these *Superior Wines and Liquors* offered them, we have, for common uses, all kinds, at less prices.

Ladies' Wines, and Cordials,

White Constantia, Marichine, Fentignac, with all varieties, sweet and mild.

CASSAT, HUTCHISON & LEDLIE.

March 8.—2m.

FOR RENT,

THE Dwelling House lately occupied by O. Ormsby, Esq., deceased, in St. Clair township, nearly opposite Pittsburgh, together with the buildings and g

H. HOLDSHIP & SON

HAVE removed their Wholesale Paper Ware House to No. 79, Third street, next door to their old stand.

☞The highest price given for Rags, Tanners' Scraps, and Scutching Tow.

March 22.—tf.

J. CHISLETT,

Professor of Music & Painting,

Penn Street, Corner of Garrison Alley,

PITTSBURGH.

J. C. begs, most respectfully, to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh, that he has opened a school for teaching Drawing and Painting, in all their various styles; and he hopes, from the patronage he has already received, and by assiduous attention, to merit his share of public support.

A Ladies' Class will be attended to on every Tuesday and Friday morning, at 9 o'clock; and Gentlemen's at 2 o'clock on the same days.

Lessons will be given on the Piano Forte, Harp, and Singing, at his residence, or attendance on private families.

N. B.—Piano Fortes Tuned and Repaired.

March 26—3m

GEO. W. CARPENTER'S

COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA,

A Valuable Remedy for Syphilis, Mercurial, and Scrophulous Diseases.

TWO Table Spoons full of the Fluid Extract, added to fifteen ounces of Simple Syrup, immediately produces a mixture similar to a pound of the Compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla, and the same quantity added to fifteen ounces of water, instantly forms a mixture equivalent to a pint of Lisbon Diet Drink.

ALSO,

GEORGE W. CARPENTER'S

Compound Fluid Extract of Buchu,

For Diseases of the Bladder, Chronic Gonorrhoea, and Gleets of long standing.

For Sale at H. P. SCHWARTZ & CO's Drug Store, No. 42 Market street.

December 4, 1832.—tf

AN ORDINANCE,

Concerning the measurement and inspection of Boards, Scantling, and Shingles.

BE *it ordained and enacted by the Burgess and Council of Allegheny*, That Scantling and Shingles may be bought and sold without employing a commissioned Board Measurer and Inspector of boards, scantling, and shingles, but in case of dispute between the buyer and seller of scantling and shingles, touching or concerning the quantity or quality thereof, either party may require the assistance of a commissioned board measurer and inspector of scantling and shingles, in order to determine the quantity and quality of the same; and the decision of such board measurer and inspector of board-, scantling, and shingles, in relation to the quantity and quality of the same, be final and conclusive.

2. That the fees to be charged by the Board Measurer's, and Inspectors of Boards, Scantling, and Shingles shall be as follows—For measuring and inspecting boards or scantling, (the scantling to be estimated by running measure,) for any quantity, not exceeding one thousand feet, *twenty cents*; for any quantity, exceeding one thousand, and not exceeding five thousand feet, *fifteen cents* per thousand; and for any quantity, exceeding five thousand feet, ten cents per thousand; and for measuring and inspecting shingles, for any quantity, not exceeding five thousand, *ten* cents per thousand; for any quantity, exceeding five thousand, and not exceeding ten thousand, *eight* cents per thousand; and for any quantity, exceeding ten thousand, *five cents* per thousand.

3. That the board measurers and inspectors of boards, scantling, and shingles, be and they are hereby required to pay, quarterly, into the borough treasury twenty per cent. of all the moneys received by them as fees for the performance of the duties of their office.

4. That so much of any former Ordinances as are hereby supplied, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Ordained and enacted into a law, the 14th day of March, A. D. 1833.

JOHN TASSEY,
President of the Council.

Attest—JOHN MORRISON, Town Clerk.

Approved: In testimony whereof, I have hereunto caused the Seal of the Corporation to be affixed, this 14th day of March, A. D. 1833.

HUGH DAVIS,
March 22. Burgess

FOR THE CURE OF THE TOOTH-ACHE.—The subscribers, having united in the purchase of all Dr. Thomas White's right, (as expressed in his Letters Patent, obtained of the United States, on the 29th July, 1829,) to make and sell the said White's Celebrated Tooth-Ache Drops, in the county of Allegheny, are prepared to supply the city and county with any quantity of said Drops, and warrant them *genuine.*—Sold at Retail, by E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist, at his office, No 70 Fourth street; Wholesale, by JOHN HANNEN & Co., corner of Market and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.

E. HALE, Dentist,
J. HANNEN, Druggist.

☞The subscriber, in his practice as a Dentist, having successfully and to a considerable extent used "Doctor T. White's Vegetable Tooth Ache Drops," can recommend them, when *genuine*, as superior to any other remedy now in use. If obtained of the subscriber, a *cure is guarantied*.

A certificate of the Patentee may be seen at the office of the subscriber, No. 70 Fourth street, near Wood; where all Dental operations will be performed to the satisfaction of the patient, or no charges required.

E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist.

April 15—tf

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE Subscribers, having associated themselves together, under the firm of

Darlington & Peebles,

(Late B. Darlington) as Wholesale Dealers in FOREIGN & DOMESTIC HARDWARE,

No. 51 Market, between 3d & 4th streets,

Where they now have, and are receiving a general and splendid assortment of Cutlery, Plated and Tinned Saddlery, Plated Castors, do. Candle Sticks, Waiters, Snuffers and Trays, Shovels and Tongs, Astral, Stand, and Hanging Lamps, Hair Cloth for Sofas; together with all kinds of Birmingham goods, viz: Anvils, Vices, Steel, Mill & Cross Cut Saws, Shovels, Spades, and Axes. All which they offer on the most accommodating terms. Merchants and others are invited to call and examine.

ALSO,

A well selected assortment of Edge Tools,
BENCH AND MOULDING PLANES.

B. DARLINGTON,
ROBERT H. PEEBLES.

N. B. All those that are indebted to B. Darlington, either by Note or Book Account, will please call and settle, with as little delay as possible, and those having claims will present them for settlement.

B. DARLINGTON.

Nov. 20, 1832.—tf.

A THERMOMETER, made by Fisher, Philadelphia, was taken from the door cheek of the subscriber, on Sunday evening, between dark and nine o'clock. The thief will probably endeavor to exchange it for cash. Information relating to either is requested.

JAMES R. SPEER.
No. 130 Wood street.

Jan. 22, 1833.

11 BALES SPANISH MOSS—Just received and for sale low, by

GEO. COCHRAN, of R'd,
January 29, 1833. No. 26 Wood street.

WANTED,

A STEAM ENGINE, of from 3 to 5 horse power. Enquire at

S. J. SYLVESTER'S.

March 19.

THE WESTERN FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE

UNDER the Superintendance of *William B. Lacey, D. D.*, is prepared for the reception of Pupils at any time.

The design of the Institute is to impart an accurate and thorough knowledge of all the solid and polite branches of female education; and, having engaged teachers of distinguished learning and accomplishments, the President hopes to fulfil the design.

The expense of board and tuition, in the Institute, will vary, according to the branches taught, from $120 to $200 per annum.

Of the qualifications of Dr. *Aikin*, who is employed as a teacher of the Natural Sciences, the learned and well known Prof. Eaton thus speaks: 'If you want a pretty good practical mathematician, one of the best botanists in America, an experimental chemist, of the first order, a very superior Geologist, Mineralogist, and Zoologist, you have him in Dr. *William Aikin*.'

For the practical results of the Institute, so far as time has afforded an opportunity for their development, Dr. Lacey respectfully refers to the following communication:

Mr. Craig—Permit us, sir, through your columns, to convey to the public an expression of the high gratification afforded by a recent visit to the 'Western Female Collegiate Institute,' under the charge of the Rev. William B. Lacey, and opened for the reception of pupils about six months ago.

We attended, on the 22d ult., the first examination of the Students, and deem it an act of justice to the learned and indefatigable gentleman at the head of the Institution, as well as important to western parents, that there should be given a public and responsible assurance of the high promise of this New Seminary.

The Young Ladies were examined in Rhetoric, Moral, Mental, and Natural Philosophy, Criticism, and Belles Lettres, Geography, and the use of the Globes, Arithmetic, the French Language, and other studies, essential to a polite and finished education. In all, and by all, great readiness and proficiency were exhibited. In the French Language, the peculiar advantage of learning its accent and idiom from a lady, who had herself acquired a knowledge of it in early youth, under the most favorable auspices, was evident from the accuracy and distinctness of the pronunciation of her pupils.

In mental improvement, every facility which deep acquirement and a most happy mode of imparting instruction can bestow, is here offered to the Student, and in the refined and winning elegancies of female deportment, an example is constantly presented, which cannot fail to attract, and impress itself lastingly upon those within its influence.

Indeed, we know of no advantage peculiarly desirable in an Institution of the kind, which this does not seem to possess.

Respectfully, sir, your most ob't serv'ts,
GEORGE UPFOLD, D. D.
EDWARD Y. BUCHANAN,
CHARLES SHALER,
T. B. DALLAS,
JAMES S. CRAFT,
O. METCALF,
J. K. M'NICKLE,
NATH'L RICHARDSON,
JOHN D. DAVIS,
WM. WADE.

March 12.—tf

LEWIS HUTCHISON,

HAVING associated HARVEY F. BOLLMAN with him in the Commission Business, it will in future be transacted at his Ware House, No. 92 Front and 44 Water street, under the firm of

Lewis Hutchison & Co.

Who intend keeping on hand a general assortment of Pittsburgh Manufactured Articles, for sale at the lowest market prices. Their warehouse being large with a convenient enclosed yard for the storage of Pig Metal, Blooms, &c., they solicit consignments of these articles, also every description of country produce. Liberal advances made on consignments.

Jan. 25, 1833.—3m.

New Works.

THE Comic Offering; or Lady's Melange of Literary Mirth, for 1833, illustrated by numerous designs; edited by Miss S. H. Sheridan.

The Amulet; a Christian and Literary Remembrancer; edited by S. C. Hill, for 1833.

Religious Souvenir; a Christmas, New Year's and Birth Day Present, for 1833.

Boswell's Life of Johnson—The Life of Samuel Johnson, L. L. D., including a Journal of a Tour to the Hebrides; by James Boswell, Esq., a new edition, with numerous additions and notes; by James Wilson Croker, L. L. D. F. R. S., in 2 vols.

The Signs of the Times; as denoted by fulfilment of Historical Predictions, traced down from the Babylonish Captivity to the present time; by Rev. Alexander Keith, Minister of St. Cyrus, Author of "The Evidences of Prophesy:" in 2 vols.

The American Citizen; the Right of an American Citizen, with a Commentary on State Rights, and on the Constitution and Policy of the United States; by Benjamin L. Oliver, Counsellor at Law.

The Excitement; or a Book to induce young persons to Read, containing Remarkable Appearances in Nature, Signal Preservations.

Chalmers' Political Economy; in connection with the Moral State, and Moral Prospects of Society; by Thomas Chalmers, D. D. Professor of Divinity in the University of Edinburgh.

Dermot Mac Morrogh; or the Conquest of Ireland, an Historical Tale of the Twelfth Century, in four Cantos; by John Quincy Adams. Just received and for sale by

D. M. HOGAN,
No. 73 Wood street.

Dec. 14, 1832.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 7, for 1833: to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, the 6th of April, 1833. Yates & M'Intyre, Managers.—Sixty-Six Number Lottery—Ten Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$20,000 is	$20,000
1	10,000	10,000
1	6,000	6,000
1	4,000	4,000
1	3,000	3,000
1	2,500	2,500
7	1,000	7,000
7	500	3,500
10	400	4,000
10	300	3,000
20	200	4,000
60	100	6,000
168	50	8,400
112	20	2,240
2240	10	22,400
15400	5	77,000
45760 tickets.		$183,040

Whole tickets, $5 00—Shares in proportion.

Orders from abroad, enclosing Cash, or Prize Tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

The 'Despatch,' containing an official statement of the drawing, will be forwarded to each adventurer. When five dollars or more is sent for tickets, postage need not be paid. Packages of wholes and shares prepared, and will be sold by certificate or otherwise. Cash paid for prizes on presentation. Apply to, or address,

S. J. SYLVESTER.

March 29, 1833.

The American Plough Boy.

THIS is a small agricultural paper, designed more particularly for those who do not choose to take a more expensive work, and yet are desirous to understand how others manage agricultural affairs. It will in a measure be confined to giving details of the *practical operations* of practical farmers, rather than the speculations of the more scientific. It will draw considerably upon the columns of the New York Farmer and American Gardener's Magazine, as well as other agricultural publications. It will also give many interesting items of news, and occurrences of the day, and devote one page out of four to advertisements, if required.

Terms, $1 50 per annum, in advance, to *single* subscribers; or twelve copies will be sent for $15, if paid in *advance*. All communications for the *American Plough Boy* may be addressed to the Proprietor, D. K. MINOR.

REMOVAL.

TASSEY & CHURCH

HAVE Removed to the extensive Ware-Houses, Numbers 108 and 110, Second, between Wood and Smithfield streets, lately occupied by Messrs. Cochran & Irwin, where they intend keeping constantly on hands, a full supply of all articles in the

GROCERY LINE,

TOGETHER WITH AN ASSORTMENT OF

JUNIATA IRON AND NAILS, COPPER, TIN PLATE, AND WIRE.

Feb. 12, 1833.—tf

TO LET,

THE Large Rooms in the brick building on the south west corner of Market and Fourth streets, occupied by the Pennsylvania Museum: immediate possession given. Enquire at the Museum. Feb. 5.

FOR SALE,

THE MANSION HOUSE of the late Alexander Johnston, Jr., Esquire, deceased, now in the tenure of S. Colwell, Esquire.

WILLIAM HAYS, } *Ex'rs.*
JOHN SNYDER, }

Jan. 4, 1833.—tf

CANVASSED HAMS.

JUST received, in superior order, 1000 CANVASSED HAMS—for sale by

JAMES ADAMS, Jr. & Co.,
Nov. 13—tf Water street.

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission

WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.

JAMES SPEER.
MARK GRAHAM.

Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

REMOVAL.

DOCTOR E. C. S. SUGG,

SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,

(From London, and recently of Baltimore,)

HAS Removed from his residence in Irwin street, to No. 57 Liberty street, corner of Virgin alley, (*the house lately occupied by Doctor J. S. Irwin,*) where he continues the practice of his profession, in all its various branches. Dr. S. will keep for sale a choice assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS, &c. Also, Family Medicines of his own compounding and selection. April 22—tf

OFFICE

FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF GOLD, SILVER, AND NOTES.

WANTED, AT HIGH PREMIUMS,

American Gold,	Guineas,
Sovereigns,	Ducats,
Doubloons,	Napoleons,
Guilders,	Len Thalers,
Louisd'ors,	Johannes.

Every description of Bank Note Paper discounted at the lowest rates.

Drafts and Notes of hand collected.

Interest allowed on Special Deposits.

Certificates issued payable in 30, 60, or 70 days after date, with interest.

GEORGE A. COOK.
Oct. 23 Exchange Broker.

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE

IN ALLEGHENY TOWN.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell a number of building lots, handsomely situated, being bounded by Ohio street, Sandusky street, and Gay alley.

The terms of payment will be made known, and a plan of the lots shown to any person, on application to the subscriber, living in Allegheny town, or to Mr. John Irwin, at his Rope Warehouse, corner of Liberty and Fourth streets, in Pittsburgh. ALEXANDER SEMPLE.

Pittsburgh, April 20, 1832.—tf

FORT PITT GLASS WORKS.

CURLING, HIGBY & CURLINGS,

GRATEFUL for the very liberal patronage they have hitherto received, beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have

Considerably reduced the prices of their Glass,

AND HAVE OPENED A STORE ROOM,

NUMBER 7 MARKET STREET,

Near the Steam Boat Landing, where they will a all times keep a General Assortment of articles in their line, to which they respectfully invite the attention of Merchants and Dealers.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 26, 1833.—1m

NOTICE—*John Hannen* has taken his son-in law, *John E. Park*, into partnership with him in the Drug business, and in the manufacturing of white lead; and all their transactions will be done under the firm of JOHN HANNEN & CO. All persons indebted to John Hannen, are required to make payment without delay.

January 21.

JOB PRINTING

EXECUTED, with neatness and despatch, at the Office of the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE. April 26

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 7, for 1833: to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, 6th 'of April, 1833: Yates & M'Intyre, Managers. 66 Number Lottery: Ten Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$20,000	$20,000
1	10,000	10,000
1	6,000	6,000
1	4,000	4,000
1	3,000	3,000
1	2,500	2,500
7	1,000	7,000
7	500	3,500
10	400	4,000
10	300	3,000
20	200	4,000
60	100	6,000
168	50	8,400
112	20	2,240
2240	10	22,400
15400	5	77,000
45760 tickets.		$183,040

Tickets, $5; Halves, $2 50; Quarters, $1 25.

Orders from abroad, enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

When five dollars or more is sent for tickets, postage need not be paid.

Packages of wholes and shares prepared, and will be sold by certificate or otherwise.

The REGISTER, containing an official statement of the drawing, will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation.

Apply to or address

GEORGE A. COOK,

Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street.

Where was sold, a few weeks since, the splendid capital prize of SIXTY THOUSAND DOLLARS; and where has been sold and paid, Prizes amounting to upwards of ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS!!

March 26, 1833.

TO RENT,

THE Two Three Story Brick Stores, erected by the subscriber, in Wood street, on Sturgeon's Lots. Possession given on the first of April. Apply to GEORGE A. COOK,

March 22. No. 68, Wood street, Pittsburgh.

Valuable Real Estate in the Market.

FOR SALE,

TWENTY-TWO LOTS, handsomely situated on Grant's hill, in Hoge's extension, near the tunnnel.

Upwards of forty lots in the village of Lawrenceville.

A number of valuable lots situate on the Monongahela river, and on either side of the extension of Second street, adjacent to the city.

Two valuable tracts of land, situate about 7 miles from Pittsburgh, near the Washington Turnpike Road and Chartier's creek.

The lot of ground, in Pittsburgh, on which the old banking house now stands. Terms of payment will be made easy. Apply to

A. BRACKENRIDGE,
April 6.—tf At the Office B. U. S.

Lots for Sale or Lease.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, on accommodating terms, a few Lots of Ground, containing about Ten Acres each.

Also, for Rent, from the 1st of April next, Thirty Acres of Land, well watered, and enclosed with board fence, having thereon a good Brick Dwelling House, with suitable offices—all of which is handsomely situated near East Liberty—5 miles from the city.

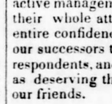
☞For terms, and further particulars, apply to the proprietor, No. 194 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

JAMES LAUGHLIN.

December 7, 1832.—tf

NOTICE.

CHRIS'R MAGEE having taken his nephew, C. L. MAGEE, into partnership, the public are respectfully informed that the business heretofore conducted by him will be continued under the firm of C. & C. L. MAGEE, at the old stand, No. 40 Market street, between Second and Third streets, where they will keep a constant supply of HATS, of the first rate workmanship, and of the newest fashion, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.



CHRIS'R MAGEE,
C. L. MAGEE.

Pittsburgh, may 10, 1831.—tf

E. HALE, SURGEON DENTIST,

HAS removed to the house lately occupied by Mr. Saml. P. Darlington, No. 71 in Fourth street, next door to the corner of Wood st. where he will be happy to wait upon those who may require his professional services, in all its various branches.

N. B.—For sale, a superior Tooth Powder. Also, J. White's Tooth Ache Drops.

March 10, 1832.—tf

Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm of LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD; at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.

The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.

LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms:

1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d. Hoop,
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3, in.
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,—all sizes.

Pittsburgh, may 21, 1829—tf.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of James Sample, Esq., late of Ross township, deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscribers, and all creditors are requested to present their claims to the subscribers.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT OF LAND, situated on the Allegheny river and Pennsylvania canal, three miles above Pittsburgh, containing two hundred acres, one hundred of which are cleared and in good order, on which are a good barn and orchard.

The Docket of the deceased is placed in the hands of Thomas Sample, Esq. of Allegheny.

THOMAS SAMPLE, } *Ex'rs.*
WILLIAM SAMPLE, }

Feb. 28, 1832.—tf

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having disposed o their interest in the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. retired from the concern on the 7th instant. The transactions of the house are continued as heretofore under the firm of

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.

Mr. Jacob Forsyth, late of Louisville, and Mr. Robert M. Riddle, of this city, succeed us in the active management of the concern, and will devote their whole attention to its business. We have entire confidence in the ability and disposition of our successors to promote the interest of their correspondents, and would therefore recommend them as deserving the continued support and favor of our friends.

JOHN S. RIDDLE,
JOHN D. BAIRD.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 18, 1831.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of *Towne & Gazzam*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent; those indebted are requested to make payment to A. H. Gazzam, who is authorised to settle the business of the firm, and those having claims will present the same to him for adjustment and payment.

JOHN TOWNE.

Mobile, may 15, 1831. [June 3.—tf.]

GLASS WARE.

BAKEWELLS AND ANDERSON inform their friends and the public, that they have made a reduction in the prices of their Glassware, and have now on hand a complete assortment of Plain, Cut, and Prest Glass of every description.

Also—Plain, Cut, and Prest Bureau Knobs, and a variety of Japan, Britannia, and Plated Castor Frames—received direct from the manufactories.

BAKEWELLS & ANDERSON.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 5, 1833.—3m.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 7, for 1833: to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, 6th April, 1833. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers. 66 No. Lottery: Ten Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$20,000 is	$20,000
1	10,000	10,000
1	6,000	6,000
1	4,000	4,000
1	3,000	3,000
1	2,500	2,500
7	1,000	7,000
7	500	3,500
10	400	4,000
10	300	3,000
20	200	2,000
60	100	6,000
168	50	8,400
112	20	2,240
2240	10	22,400
15400	5	77,000
45760 tickets.		$183,040

Tickets $5;——Shares in proportion.

☞For Tickets and Shares, apply to or address

WM. HAMILTON,
No. 17 Exchange Buildings, St. Clair street.

March 29, 1833.

CIRCULAR.

THE undersigned, late of the firm of Cochran & Irwin, having purchased the interest of Messrs. Dobbin & Irwin, and taken the house lately occupied by them, corner of Market and Water streets, is now prepared to transact a

General Commission and Forwarding Business.

All consignments, or orders, addressed to him, will meet with prompt attention, and every exertion will be made to promote the interest and secure the confidence of those who may entrust him with business.

A good assortment of *Pittsburgh Manufactured Articles*, at Manufacturers' prices, always on hand. JAMES IRWIN.

Pittsburgh, February 1, 1833.—tf

We take pleasure in recommending to our friends and customers, our successor, Mr. James Irwin, to whom we have sold our interest, and transferred our business. From our long acquaintance with Mr. Irwin, and entire confidence in his integrity and ability, we are well assured that he will give general satisfaction.

HAMILTON R. DOBBIN,
JAMES S. IRWIN.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 1, 1833.

DOCTOR ROBERT'S

☞*WELCH MEDICAMENTUM.*☜

FOR the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints Jaundice, Cholic, Fever and Ague, Dysentery, Headach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Hypochondria, Hysterics, Dropsical Complaints, and Heartburn. It also prevents all Bilious disorders, and removes habitual Costiveness, Asthma, Strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism, Gout, and Impurities of the Blood.

A person who uses this Medicamentum will not require the use of the lancet, or any means of the healing art. It restores and revives the animal spirits, invigorates the system, removes nervous tremors, obtunds rheumatic and anthritic pains, and prevents their return. It cleanses the stomach of all morbid humors, which cause indigestion, acidities, headach, and lowness of spirits; cures all bilious disorders, and all cholics of the stomach and bowels, almost immediately; inspires cheerfulness; gives comfort to the dropsical; takes away palpitation of the heart; gives circulation to the blood; restores bloom to the sallow or sickly cheek, and plumpness to the meagre habit; purges without pain, and banishes all cause of fever of every kind. It acts on the stomach, that great reservoir of the human system, a diseased state of which causes all diseases. No alteration in the usual habits of life is required, but the abstaining from distilled ardent spirits.

CERTIFICATE,

From Rev. Derick Lansing, D. D., Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in Utica.

UTICA, Jan. 6, 1830.

To Dr. Hitchcock.—Dear Sir: I have always been one of the number of those who have placed little confidence in *nostrums* or *specifics*, and for this reason, although I saw your advertisement of the Welch Medicamentum, I could not bring my mind to consent to use it. My sufferings, from indigestion, during the past summer, were so severe, as materially to affect my comfort, and my capacity for usefulness. I have reason to thank you, sir, that, on hearing of the state of my health, you kindly sent me your Medicamentum. I have taken it faithfully, and with entire success. I have not been visited with one of those turns of distress, which before were weekly periodical, since I began to take your valuable medicine. Could I receive the same relief which I have hitherto experienced, on condition of taking it for life, I should cheerfully comply with such condition. Your's, very truly, D. C. LANSING.

☞Sold by THOMPSON & MILLER, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Nov. 26 tf.

Receiving & Forwarding House,

NEW ORLEANS

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has established himself in NEW ORLEANS, for the purpose of attending exclusively to the Receiving and Forwarding of Merchandise; and feels confident, from his experience in business, and determination of adopting well regulated and moderate charges, of giving satisfaction to those who may entrust their business to his care. WM. BUCHANAN.

Refer to Messrs. Allen & Grant, Riddle, Forsyth & Co., or M'Kee, Clarke & Co. Pittsburgh.

October 26, 1830—tf.

TILT HAMMERED SPADES & SHOVELS

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality. Also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by S. P. DARLINGTON & Co.

Corner of Fourth and Wood streets.

march 22, 1831.—tf

GEO. W. CARPENTER'S

COMPOUND SYRUP OF LIVERWORT,

A SAFE and Valuable Medicine for Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Consumption, and Liver Complaints.

Most of the medicines made use of for the above diseases are of a stimulating nature, composed generally of Resins and Balsams, in alcoholic solutions, which, although sometimes giving temporary relief, in almost every instance where they are freely used, aggravate the disease, and reduce the strength of the patient.

This article possesses superior advantages over these preparations, its action being of a tonic, invigorating and strengthening nature, thus overcoming the disease by promoting expectoration, and gradually increasing the strength of the patient, and thus, without being attended with any unpleasant effects: it also agrees with the stomach, in a cases, and is a pleasant medicine to take.

Sold by

H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co.
No. 42 Market Street.

Dec. 4, 1832.—tf

JOHN BLAIR,

Furrier & Cap Manufacturer,

NO. 136 LIBERTY STREET,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has commenced the above Business, in the house formerly occupied by Wm. Morgan, Hatter, next door to W. Closey's Shoe Store, a few doors from the corner of St. Clair street, where he is manufacturing all descriptions of

Men's & Youths' Cloth, Leather, and Fur

CAPS

Of the latest Fashions, suitable for this season of the year; made of the best materials; well adapted for merchants and others, and sold cheaper than any establishment in the United States, and forwarded to all parts of the country.

He has at present on hand a Large Supply of

Men's	Boys'
Lustre Seal Caps;	Russian Octagon Tops;
Sea Otter do	English Flush do
Black Hair Seal do	American Opera do
Brown do. do	Belgian Signet do
Gray do. do	Jackson Patent do
Cloth.	*English Turbans,*
German Swag Tops;	Of Lustre Seal;
French Tiara do	Chinchilla;
English Baloon do	Cloth, Velvet;
American Rifle do	French Merino, &c.

Leather Opera, Round & Octagon, of various shapes.

N. B. Will receive, in a few days, a large assortment of Furs, viz: Pelerines, Cloak Collars.

December 4.—1y

WANTED,

A FEW THOUSAND SOVEREIGNS—Also, 500 pounds in Bank of England Notes. Every description of Bank Note Paper discounted at low rates. Certificates issued on Special Deposits, bearing interest from date. Sums not received less than 100 dollars, nor for a less period than 30 days, or longer than one year.

GEORGE A. COOK.

Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

February 26.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—Within the city of Pittsburgh; some of the property is improved, and some unimproved. Inquire of

B. DARLINGTON,
March 19, 1833. No. 54, Market st.

MUSIC STORE,

Number Nine Fifth Street,

THREE DOORS FROM MARKET.

PIANO FORTES, MUSIC, AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, *at Eastern Prices.*

THE Subscribers have constantly on hand an extensive assortment of Piano Fortes, of the latest and most improved patterns, with and without Metalic Plate, which they can warrant to purchasers to stand in any climate. All the new publications of Music for the Piano Forte, Harp, Guitar, Violin, Flute, &c. &c. received as soon as published, with all the old Standard Music, making as large a collection, and as select as any in the Western country.

Musical Instruments, of all kinds, at Wholesale or Retail—Violins, Violincellos, Double Basses, Guitars; Flutes; Clarionetts; Flageolets, double and single; Octave Flutes; Fifes; Kent Bugles; Trumpets; French Horns; Trombones; Bass Horns; Bassoons; Post Horns; Bass and Snare Drums; Tamborines; Bird Organs; Musical Snuff Boxes; Harmonicas; Violin Bows; Bow Hair; Violin Strings; Harp Strings; Piano Wire; Clarionett and Bassoon Reeds; Music Paper; Music Pens; Music Desks, &c. &c.

Two Superior Church Organs, with 5 and 6 stops. Music copied and arranged for Military Bands—to Societies, Merchants, Seminaries, and Military Bands, a liberal deduction will be made.

The attention of Merchants, Professors, and Amateurs, as well as the patronage of the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh is respectfully solicited. SMITH & MELLOR.

N. B. Piano Fortes and Instruments tuned and repaired—Old Pianos taken in part for new ones.

Jan. 25, 1833.—3m.

PATENT PLANING MACHINE.—The right to use this valuable machine, invented and patented by William Woodworth, and known as Woodworth's Patent Planing Machine, may be obtained on application to the subscriber for the counties of Allegheny, Butler, Beaver, Washington, Green, Fayette, Somerset, Cambria, Indiana, Jefferson, Clearfield, M'Kean, Warren, Venango, Mercer, Crawford, and Erie, in the State of Pennsylvania. That part of Maryland lying west of the Blue Ridge; all that part of Virginia lying west of the Blue Ridge, except the county of Ohio. The whole of the state of Ohio except the counties of Hamilton, Butler, and Montgomery. The whole of the state of Kentucky, except the counties of Jefferson, Boone, Oldham, Gallatin, and Campbell. The whole of Indiana, except the counties of Floyd, Clark, Jefferson, Dearborn, and Switzerland. The whole of the state of Illinois, and the territory of Michigan. Rights to use the machine in that part of the United States, named above, will be sold by the single county or in larger districts. As it is presumed that no one will purchase without seeing the machine at work, a description of it is deemed unnecessary. Should any person, however, wish to purchase, and find it inconvenient to visit the places where it is in operation, a machine will be furnished, warranted to plane, tongue and groove, and bring to an exact width and thickness, a white pine board of 12 feet long, and of any width from 1 to 14 inches, in one minute and ten seconds, or an oak board of the same dimensions in 2 minutes and 10 seconds. Machines may be seen at work in the cities of New Orleans, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and others at the south and east, at Wheeling, Virginia, and at the saw mill of Messrs. Irwin & Heron, in this city.

Persons desiring to purchase will have the certificates of scientific and practical men who have seen it at work, in the different places in which it has been put up, forwarded to them. They giv their opinion as to the great value of the invention state the time they have seen boards dressed by this machine, and describe the quality of the work as compared with that performed by hand labor.

LEONARD CHESTER,
Acting for the Proprietor.

Pittsburgh Hotel, April 19, 1831.

BAIRD & BALDWIN,

Shipping and Commission Merchants,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

NO. 7 COMMERCIAL ROW.

☞*Refer to*—

ALLEN & GRANT, *Pittsburgh.*
C. MACALLISTER, Jr. & Co., *Cincinnati.*
A. G JAUDON & Co., *or*
MACALLISTER & YORK, *Philadelphia.*
WHITALL, JAUDON & Co., *or*
YORK, MACALLISTER & Co., *New Orleans.*

July 10, 1832.—tf

ANTI-DYSPEPTIC ELIXER.

ONE of the most agreeable and efficacious Medicines ever discovered for the permanent cure of those chronic states of derangement of the stomach, constituting that miserable disease called Dyspepsia.

The basis of this Elixer is vegetables, and perfectly innocent in its operation; it destroys that sour state of the stomach, the instant it is taken, and stops the morbid secretion, by giving strength to the muscular fibre of that important organ, by which means the peristaltic motion of the intestines is increased, and the costiveness obviated; a new action is given to the system, which puts an end to a train of distressing nervous sensations.

Another form of the disease in which the Elixer is admirably calculated to relieve, is the decline of fever, where the stomach will not bear the ordinary strengthening medicines indicated in such cases, it has the surprising effect of giving vigor, and restoring the natural secretions of the body, without increasing the febrile state. Not the least danger is to be apprehended from exposure to cold, while under the use of this medicine, nor will it interrupt necessary employment of the patient a single hour.

☞A number of cases of cures performed by the Anti-Dyspeptic Elixer in the vicinity of Pittsburgh can be given.

For sale by H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co., No. 42 Market street. August 24, 1832.—tf

Book and Stationery Store.

M. P. O'HERN,

HAVING purchased the entire Stock of CRAMER & SPEAR, in the *Bookselling and Book Binding* business, will continue at the old stand, No. 54, Franklin Head, Wood Street, where orders for every variety of Book and Job Printing and Bookbinding will be received and executed with neatness and despatch.

On hand a large assortment of School, Ch